


# **The Book Reviews of Chester Cuthbert**

**Authors' surnames beginning with**

**Ta-Ti**



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Tabor, Pauline

Pauline's; Illustrated by David Stone Martin; Greenwich Connecticut, Fawcett Publications, Inc. (1971, Tabor) 255p.

A madam for four decades, Pauline mixes her autobiography with her exposition of the technique and philosophy of operating her business.

Having read several books which go over much the same material, I think this is one of the best. Pauline stood for no nonsense, and despite many difficulties was asked to provide her service for the benefit of her hometown, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

The hypocrisy of officials and politicians astounds me, and this book assists in my understanding why so many people are unable to accept the facts of life and living when they have been brought up to believe that life is different from its reality.

This is a wise, practical book, but it would take much thought to see any way of applying its wisdom to the laws and ostensible morality of the world as it was represented to me.

From a literary point of view, the book is well written, but the narrative conflicts in presentation with the reality of Pauline's personality as revealed in her anecdotes and her speech. It is quite apparent that she received a great deal of help in preparing her memoirs. Several of the last chapters are repetitious.

It is clear that Pauline condoned many perverted and disgusting sexual activities for the sake of the money they brought her, and that money was a serious influence on most of her decisions. Fundamentally, however, I agree with her view that sex is a normal and healthy human activity; and I am reasonably sure that perversions would be minimized if an enlightened legal and moral social environment encouraged a sound and ethical sexual standard.





Tabori, Paul

The Book of the Hand: A Compendium of Fact and Legend Since the Dawn of History; Philadelphia and New York, Chilton Company; (1962, author; Bibliography; Index 202p.

A fascinating assortment of information on the importance of the hand, dealing with both the facts and beliefs, superstitions, and occult sciences.

Palmistry, graphology, left and right handedness, automatic writing, the laying on of hands for healing,, etiquette, even the accomplishments of the handless, are mentioned.

There is one reference to possession which I failed to note and which is not easily traced through the index, which is not a good one. I am therefore quoting from page 171:

"Some years ago I watched a graphological experiment which was a startling demonstration of such individuality. A young girl, perfectly healthy in body and mind, of an upper-middleclass family was hypnotized and told to write as if she had become a whole series of different people: a man engaged in heavy manual work; a miser; a gay person; a melancholy individual; a seventy-year-old woman; a first grade school boy. Not only the girl's facial expressions and gestures changed under each suggestion--her handwriting mirrored each character perfectly. Each sample was completely different and none resembled her normal writing."

The foregoing is not the "possession" item, but is pertinent to the study of possession and mediumship.

Paul Tabori was a linguist, born Hungarian; he has written 40 or so books; and I have found all but a few potboiler fiction of value and interest. He was a student of psychic phenomena, and he wrote the only short biographical sketch of Hereward Carrington known to me.

I shall collect his books.

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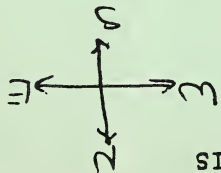
Tabori, Paul

Companions of the Unseen; New Hyde Park, New York, ~University Books (1968), Bibliography; Index; Illustrations 210p

This is an excellent and positive book on mediumship. It is primarily devoted to mediums investigated by Harry Price, but also covers, importantly, Hanussen, Home, Laszlo; Eusapia Palladino and Margery.

Hanussen, I think, deserves special study. I have read very little about him, but there should be a detailed account somewhere of his life, since much was publicized during his lifetime. Laszlo was an expert faker, and his methods deserve study.

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Tabori, Paul

Crime and the Occult: How ECP and Parapsychology Help  
Detection; New York, Taplinger Publishing Co., Inc. (1974,  
author), Bibliography; Subject Index 260p.

As a crime reporter and student of parapsychology, the author has been interested in the subject, starting with his father's similar interest. This is, to my knowledge, the most positive and authentic book on co-operation between the psychics and the police in solving crimes and disappearances.

This book should be retained for reference, and notes are made unnecessary by the presence of the index.

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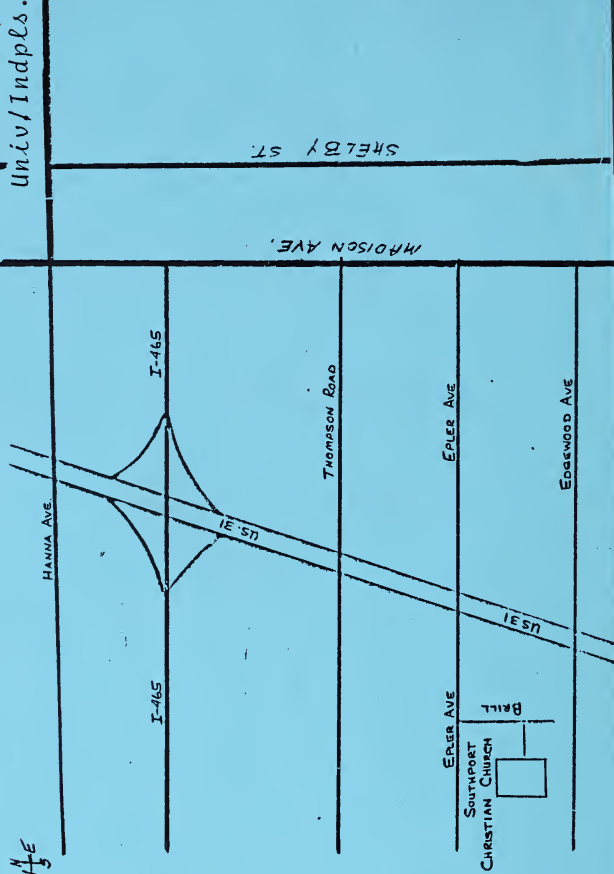
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W 1/2 E





Tabori, Paul

The Doom=day Brain; New York, Pyramid Books (#X-1564)  
(January, 1967, author) 188p

Although marketed as a spy thriller, this is a science fiction novel about a madman trying to control the world by harnessing people to computers by a metal plate in their heads. The Hunters, financed by a wealthy man, are seeking war criminals. Managed by a cripple, an Australian, a negro and a photographic-memory girl are the three Hunters doing the active field work.

They visit several European countries, becoming involved with totalitarian regimes, torture, intrigue and adventure before they find the arch-criminal hidden in the Gobi desert below surface where he has computerized control over world-wide installations. Several of these he puts out of commission, and it is these which alert the Hunters to the danger of world catastrophe.

A lascivious informer bargains to have his paramour delivered to him from captivity in exchange for information and this section of the book provides the most amusing part of the story, though it is extended to an unbalancing degree by comparison with the concise conclusion of the book.

It seems to me that this book anticipates the cyberpunk novels more recently heralded as a "new" category of science fiction started by William Gibson. I found it one of the least interesting of Tabori's books, but mainly because I have little interest in international intrigue.

It qualified as a science fiction novel, however, and I believe it is one of the early attempts to have fantasy introduced into the mystery and espionage fields.

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**FirstCity Trust**



Tabori, Paul

The Green Rain; New York, Pyramid Books (#G624); (Second  
Printing, November, 1961); (1961, Almat Publishing Corp.) 192p.  
(#X-1941, 4th ptg., January, 1969) 192p.

Beginning with the work of scientists whose invention triggers a green rain which alters the skin pigment of people to green, this novel depicts its effects on people, institutions, religious cults and ultimately to plants which proliferate and bring about the end of mankind.

As well-written and interesting as most of Tabori's books, this is a sophisticated, cynical, and satiric view of mankind allowing science to alter nature and bring about doom. Graphic sex incidents are introduced to add sensation to the horrors of the green plague.

Although the cover illustration is basically the same on both printings, the colors differ greatly enough to fool people into thinking these are different stories.

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**FirstCity Trust**

Tabori, Paul

Harry Price: The Biography of a Ghost-Hunter; London, Sphere Books Limited, (1974), (1950, Tabori); Illustrated; Bibliography; Index 303p.

As literary executor of Harry Price, Tabori has done a competent and interesting biography. He has made it so interesting that I have decided to read some of Price's books, of which I have six.

Price corresponded with Hereward Carrington, and I see him as England's counterpart of Carrington. His wealth gave him advantages over Carrington, but they shared the scientific spirit in conducting their investigations, and their philosophies were very similar, also their findings.

This book is an excellent reference to the main events in psychical research circles during Price's lifetime, and shows the difficulties of owning a library and laboratory when so few people have a serious interest in the subject. Price seems to me to have been an earnest and honest investigator, placing his subject high above his personal prestige, and working altruistically.

His personal life appears to have been negligible in comparison with his dedication to psychical research.



Tabori, Paul

The Leaf of a Lime Tree; London, Hodder & Stoughton Limited  
(December, 1945) 224p.

I cannot guess at the significance of the title.

Tabori wrote much on parapsychology and science fiction, and a fictional study of "Margery the Medium". His books are all well written and interesting, so I read this one about life in Europe when Nazis were trying to escape confinement.

Horst von Falkenau, a brilliant and conscienceless behind-the-scenes Nazi leader seduces and marries a sophisticated but innocent English girl who was informally engaged to a young American Captain. He kills several men and a former mistress in his efforts to cover his trail, is a splendid physical specimen who never fails to seduce any woman he finds attractive, but despises women generally and never hesitates to abandon them.

An aunt who locked him into a dark closet when he was a boy and whose hateful image haunts him has such influence that he shuns drugs, avoids dreaming, prides himself on mastering every encounter. His marriage, although he comes near to loving the girl, is mainly intended to disguise himself in escaping to Spain.

His wife becomes ill and delays his escape; fearing to give himself away by talking in his sleep, he takes powerful pills and stays awake for days, but their side-effects exhaust him and bring about madness. The American Captain investigates Horst's alias identity assumed after he kills its owner, and with help of the authorities manages to capture him and assume the care of the wife.

Tabori's father disappeared and his hatred of the Nazis is evident in this portrayal of one of their leaders.

The first part of the book is very interesting, but the latter part involving subjective feelings of Horst and his deterioration becomes boring. Yet this novel gives a picture of conditions in Europe after the war.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
September 7, 1998

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**FirstCity Trust**

Tabori, Paul

Lily Dale; New York, Belmont Tower Books (#50844), (1972  
Author) 254p.

In an "Author's Note" dated London, April, 1972, Tabori claims to have used incidents from the lives of a half-dozen mediums in portraying his fictional heroine, it is obvious to the student of psychical research that she represents Mina Crandon, "Margery" of Boston.

Her father a circus performer, Lily learned muscular control, ventriloquism, the songs and activities of circus folk, and their free sexual attitudes, becoming herself an actress and a fake medium after visiting Lily-dale near Buffalo, New York. A succession of lovers, including one who later became an investigator and believer in psychic phenomena joining the committee who investigated her, exacerbated her longing for sexual experiences, which she continued with experimenters when her older husband proved unable to quench her desires.

In this book, Tabori joins his two main interests, psychic phenomena and sex, into a popularization of spiritualism up to Lily Dale's death by suicide from an overdose of pills. He indicates that even after having become her lover, Carrington, disguised as Byron Gorringer, did not hesitate to expose her in the interests of truth about psychic phenomena.

To the student of the subject, this is a fascinating portrayal of a fake medium, who, in the end, is threatened by forces over which she has no control, and who suicides to escape them. This latter factor is minimized, and it is left doubtful whether outside forces or psychological conflict in Lily Dale prompted her to end her life.

As Tabori's view of the personalities involved in the "Margery" mediumship, this book is important. Houdini, portrayed as Peregrini, comes off less well than Doyle describes him; and I wonder if Bird, portrayed as Lily's early lover, actually was the "King" of this book.

This book should be kept for reference.







Tabori, Paul

Pioneers of the Unseen; New York, Taplinger Publishing Company (1972); Illustrated 243p.

e This is an excellent popular reference summary of the achievements in psychical research of six pioneers:

Hereward Carrington: confirms my opinion of his worth and indicates that although most of his books are out-of-print, his importance is becoming recognized. It suggests that his silence about the Margery mediumship was due to his having been one of her lovers. He was tubercular, and there is a suggestion that because he was a vegetarian he was not able to increase his weight. His integrity is confirmed.

Sir Oliver Lodge: Insisted on publishing the facts, against advice that some were silly, because not to have reported them would have made his case stronger than it really was. His books are of paramount importance.

Charles Richet: Not a spiritualist, but attributing the phenomena to unrecognized human faculty. His classic Thirty Years of Psychical Research one of the most important books in the field.

Baron von Schrenck-Notzing: His Phenomena of Materialization a monumental and important work. He concentrated on these physical phenomena almost to the exclusion of the mental, and repeated the same tests exhaustively over a period of many years.

Cesare Lombroso: Paid no attention to the supernormal until a case of hysterical disability he treated forced him to acknowledge their existence, after which he was converted to spiritualism as the only feasible explanation.

Raphael Schermann: Handwriting expert who used this as his psychometric key to human personality, and aided police and insurance companies to uncover fraud and locate missing people and criminals.

This book gives the first detailed account of Carrington's life, and is important for reference. Tabori had only incidental contact with most of the people involved, but appears to be a serious student of psychical research.



Tabori, Paul

The Pleasure House; New York, Belmont Tower Books (#  
50971f, (1974, author) 184p.

Although classified as fiction, this reads like novelized biography. It describes a French family, the Bourdains who establish many brothels, governmentally supervised, and operate them profitably and hygienically, through three generations until the German invasion of World War II destroys their control.

Some of the historical background is provided, including the Dreyfus affair, and the Epilogue consists of a newspaper clipping reproduction acknowledging the necessity of brothels and governmental control.

Well written, but poorly proof-read since there are many printing mistakes, this book seems to me to be a realistic presentation of the facts of prostitution and brothel-keeping in France. Intimate details of the lives of the girls are not provided, but my impression is that they were well treated by the Bourdains, if not by a minority of their customers.

That highly placed government officials, royalty, and the high society and wealthy were instrumental in patronizing the brothels is confirmed.



Tabori, Paul

The Six Loves of Casanova: From the diary he did not keep; New English Library, October, 1971, Tabori 127p

Although entitled on the cover simply "Casanova", the full title is as above.

Tabori's introduction indicates his admiration for the adventurer, and his narration of the six great loves is adequate as an introduction to the "Memoirs". This book is merely a refresher for those familiar with the Machen translation, and is a pleasant reading experience.

Bettina Gozzi; Teresa--Alias Bellino; Henriette; M.M. the Nun; Miss Ninety-five the English-Italian whose life is given in one of the English commentators' books; and the Nun at Aix who so closely resembled M.M., are the subjects of these affairs.

I am more impressed by Tabori's range of interests as I come across additional books by him.





Tabori, Paul

Song of the Scorpions; New York, Belmont Tower Books  
(#50905), (1971, author) 189p.

This is an earlier, and an English, version of the kind of rock music group book later exemplified by The Armageddon Rag. A homosexual promoter, independently wealthy, selects the group who are playing in a seedy night club, makes them famous by financing equipment and promotion, and they, like the Beatles, become independently wealthy and follow their own inclinations, which are sometimes divisive insofar as the group is concerned.

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An almost nymphomaniacal girl is finally conquered by the group's leader, but her activities are instrumental in bringing the group to the attention of the police, not long after the group has brought suit against a newspaper for allegedly libelling them. The individual reactions to the suit, and its effects, constitute much of the story, but the individual activities of the four principals of the group, particularly their sexual lives, are emphasised.

Tabori is a good writer, and is explicit concerning the sex lives of the characters. His interest in the subject is confirmed by others of his books, and even in his biography of Hereward Carrington, to the extent that he covers Carrington. This is, of course, not covered in this book.

An interesting, and probably accurate, portrayal of a rock music group and the groupies surrounding them.





Tabori, Paul

Taken in Adultery: A Short History of Woman's Infidelity Throughout the Ages, Its rewards and Its Punishments; New York, Pyramid Books (#X-717), (April, 1962), (1949, Francis Aldor) 254p.

This is a serious and fairly well documented summary of the history of adultery and sex morality, with only the last chapters touching on the period up to 1960. Tabori concludes that the family and constancy outweigh immorality in practice and that periods of history allowing licentiousness are due in large part to luxury and idleness, and the power and example set by rulers and their satellites.

Unfortunately, there is no index, and memory cannot contain everything disclosed in this book. It is a worthwhile reference to the history of marriage.



Tabori, Paul

The Torture Machine; New York, Pyramid Books (#X2057)  
(August, 1969), (1969, author) 160p.

This is the second in the series of The Hunters that I have read. I do not know how many books comprise the series.

The Negro, the Australian, and the psychic woman go to Venezuela to investigate a superman who has established by drugs a control almost zombie-like over workers of his gold mine. They find that the Governor has been betrayed to this tyrant by his own son, and has been tortured for capitalistic leanings, the son being a communist devotee of Castro.

A beautiful blonde movie-star has fallen in love with the tyrant and becomes enslaved to him. The negro and the Australian are both favored sexually by beautiful women of the territory, and the psychic is found attractive by the tyrant. The torture machine endangers the Hunters, but they are saved by an earthquake which disables the tyrant and permits them to capture him. Helped to escape by the movie star, the tyrant is killed by a native leader avenging his people who have been enslaved.

I read this book at odd moments over a period of more than a week, so may not have become properly absorbed by the story, which I found well-written by Tabori, but lacking the appeal of many of his other books.

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Tackaberry, Andrew

Famous Ghosts, Phantoms, and Poltergeists for the Millions;  
New York, Bell Publishing Company, Inc. (1967, Sherbourne Press,  
Inc. 160p.

This is a popular account repeating most cases familiar to me, but I found the chapter on the Bell Witch and the one on Violet Tweedale of particular interest since it led to my reading two books by the person last-named.

The author considers that the study of parapsychology is too new to enable us to reach any final conclusions. I agree that my opinion is a matter of faith, but one must possess some faith to form any philosophy.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
December 16, 2003



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Tackett, LeRoy H.

The Least Horrible of Roy Tackett; Introduction by Takumi Shibano; El Paso, Texas, The Bushel Press (1997, author; unpaginated); soft cover, \$10.00

After an opening dialogue between Dave Locke and Roy, this volume reprints articles from Dynatron, Roy's fanzine, dating from September, 1960 to February, 1983, the last being a travelogue of a few of First Fandom to Russia in 1982.

I cannot remember if I have in my collection any copies of Roy's fanzine, but I believe none came to me directly from him. I did, however, have a short correspondence with him and others of NFFF membership.

My principal impressions of Roy from reading this volume are that he is a dedicated and honored science fiction fan, preferring hard science stories to fantasy, and with Heinlein one of his top favorite authors. His dislike of politicians and of people who fail to live up to their promises.

Although I would have preferred a memoir of his life in fandom like Laney's Ah! Sweet Idiocy!, this volume does commemorate many of the important events of his life and his thoughts concerning a large number of ideas.

Had it not been for Roy's announcement of the availability of this volume in the First Fandom publication SCIENTIFICTION for Winter, 1998, I likely would not have been aware of the existence of this book. Richard Brandt as publisher did a good job.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
December 16, 1998

Note for Richard: This will answer your inquiry.

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**FirstCity Trust**



Taine, John

The Cosmic Geoids and One Other; Los Angeles, Fantasy  
Publishing Co., Inc., 1949; Illustrated by Lou Goldstone  
(1949, Taine, Eric Temple Bell) 179p.

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2. The Black Goldfish	107

(1) is the story of archeologists who discover spheres which contain fragments of the archives of a trans-galactic civilization which have been distributed throughout the universe. There is not much action to the story, which is told by three individual scientists who have been trying to decipher the geoids.

The Eosians have devolved from fully living to living dead to hopeful monsters because of mutations from radiation and they tell their story in the hope of warning other intelligent beings. It is a pessimistic story, concluding without indicating that there is much hope that Earth will escape a similar fate.

(2) is a pot-boiler about a vitamin needed to add strength to the armed forces, and which is used to destroy such strength in the enemy. The discoverer is swindled of the fruits of his discovery, and obtains his revenge by using the ignorance of the robber. The "Black Goldfish" is a nickname given the servant by the robber; she works with the discoverer of the vitamin to obtain revenge for the nickname.



(Taine, John) Hughes, Glenn

Green Fire: A Melodrama in three Acts; New York, Samuel  
French, 1932; Illustrated 103p.

Having read the novel I was curious to see its use as the basis of this play. I was pleasantly surprised; the play gives concisely and accurately the story and characters of the book, and is in my opinion more easily readable than the novel.

This is one of the earliest treatments of the theme that atomic energy is dangerous in the wrong hands.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
November 26, 1997

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**FirstCity Trust**

Taine, John

Green Fire; Los Angeles, California, Fantasy Publishing Company, Inc.; (1928, Dutton; 1952, author) 313p.

Jevic, a U. S. immigrant who rises from poverty to power, is in control of Consolidated Power and intends to master all sources of energy by controlling the atom. With his young blonde secretary as a spy, he tries to overcome the resistance of Ferguson, his daughter and a master physicist MacRobert who fear the slavery of mankind. A green line nebula foretells the destruction of metals and the eruption of skin and mental diseases of a new kind; these threaten political and social stability.

His vanity endangers the success of his scheme, and Jevic is unable to complete his mathematical solution to the problem of rebuilding matter before the disintegration threatens universal destruction. MacRobert cooperates with Jevic and is successful in averting annihilation.

Told mostly in dialogue, this story of atomic doom is readable and interesting, but ignores the influence of governments and other segments of society, concentrating on the struggle between two groups of scientists. This helps to make the reader understand the plot but reduces credibility.

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**FirstCity Trust**



Taine, John

The Iron Star; Los Angeles, California, Fantasy Publishing Company, Inc. (1951, author); (1930, E. P. Dutton and Co., Inc. 312p.

Swain, a patient of Dr. Colton, exhibits ape-like characteristics and when his wife dies in a Chicago park, begs Colton to have her body destroyed before it can be scientifically examined. Colton hires a girl as his secretary and in company with a father and son goes to the Congo trying to fathom the mystery of Swain, who is addicted to the demoralizing influence of a fragment of heavy metal which he carries in an apparently empty suitcase.

The expedition encounters pygmies and a giant race of humans led by the Captain, a nine-foot who leads them to a meteor from which Swain's fragment was obtained. Almost bereft of reason by the drug-like action of the meteor, the Captain begs the expedition to destroy the malign meteor, which they do before returning to America where they learn Swain's biography. The fragment had given him delusions of godlike power, but destroyed his daughter, his wife, and lastly himself.

Although there is much speculation on evolution, psychology, and degeneration, this novel concentrates on the possibility of a malign influence from a metal invading our world, and the giant human, originally a Scottish explorer, who became the Captain as a result of that influence, and Swain a degenerate.

The proofreading of this book is faulty, but it is well bound and printed. I doubt that I shall ever re-read it.

Coalition for Reproductive Choice,  
Box 51, Station "L",  
Winnipeg, Man.  
R3H 0Z4.

Dear Choice Supporter:

You are invited to a Choice Celebration. We will celebrate the first anniversary of the Supreme Court Decision recognizing a woman's right to reproductive freedom. We will honour Dr. Henry Morgentaler, who fought with us to win this right.

A Choice Celebration begins at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, February 16, 1989, at the International Inn. A presentation to Dr. Morgentaler will be made at 8:00 p.m. Wine and cheese will be served.

We hope to accomplish two goals from this event. First, we intend to develop resources to lobby the Federal Government regarding the introduction of any restrictive legislation on abortion. We need the voice of Manitobans to be heard. We have a critical role to play in the upcoming debate.

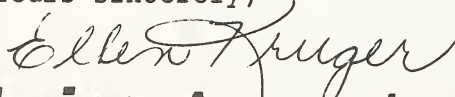
Second, we want to mount a legal challenge to the Provincial Government's decision to refuse to pay for abortions outside of hospitals. We know that abortions in approved medical facilities such as community health clinics are safer and less costly. We believe the government is acting unethically, perhaps unconstitutionally.

Tickets for this Choice Celebration are available at a cost of \$25.00. Larger donations are welcomed. Benefactors, who contribute \$200.00 and over and donors (\$100.00 - \$199.00) will be acknowledged in the evening's program.

Tickets can be purchased at Bold Print, 478-A River Avenue, the Manitoba Action Committee on the Status of Women, 16 - 222 Osborne Street, Times Change Restaurant on Main and St. Mary's, or the National Council of Jewish Women at the Gwen Selter Creative Living Centre, 1588 Main Street. Reservations will be accepted by mail at the Coalition for Reproductive Choice.

Please join us, to celebrate our past victory, to honour Dr. Morgentaler, and to help ensure that our right to reproductive choice will be retained.

Yours sincerely,



**Choice** A campaign for reproductive freedom  
♀

Taine, John

The Time Stream; Buffalo Book Company and G.H.E.; (1931  
Gernsback Pub., Inc.; 1946, E. T. Bell) 231p.

Limited to 2000 copies, this is one of the earliest of the books published by specialty science fiction enthusiasts, Thomas P. Hadley, Kenneth J. Krueger, and Donald M. Grant.

Letters of praise for this story when serialised in the Wonder Stories magazine led me to expect better than I experienced on reading it. Several scientists are able to enter the stream of time and view scenes of the past, present, and future which enable them to see the consequences of a decision made by a girl to obey her instinct to love a man who is not scientifically or genetically suitable as her mate.

Neither the characters or the events portrayed appealed to me, and I found the narration confusing and the explanation of the time stream unclear.

Excepting as a collector's item, this book has little to recommend it.

Coalition for Reproductive Choice,  
Box 51, Station "L",  
Winnipeg, Man.  
R3H 0Z4.

Dear Choice Supporter:

You are invited to a Choice Celebration. We will celebrate the first anniversary of the Supreme Court Decision recognizing a woman's right to reproductive freedom. We will honour Dr. Henry Morgentaler, who fought with us to win this right.

A Choice Celebration begins at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, February 16, 1989, at the International Inn. A presentation to Dr. Morgentaler will be made at 8:00 p.m. Wine and cheese will be served.

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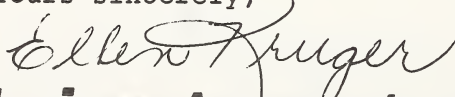
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**Choice** A campaign for reproductive freedom  
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Talbot, Francis X., S.J. (Editor)

Fiction by Its Makers; New York, The America Press  
(1928, Publishers); Bibliography 204p.

This symposium of essays by Catholic writers is of interest to students of fantasy fiction because the authors include Hilaire Belloc, Kathleen Norris, Ronald Knox, Enid Dinnis, Emile Baumann, Compton Mackenzie, Isabel C. Clarke, and G. K. Chesterton, all of whom have written in the field.

Also, two chapters are written specifically on the "supernatural" in fiction.

The general trend of the essays is to say that Catholic writers are forced to submit their novels to non-Catholic publishers if they are to reach a wide audience and make a living from their writings. They are also required to eschew emphasis on religion.

Some say that their convictions are inherent in their writings, even though they may never mention the Catholic Church.

Although this book is important to convey the Catholic viewpoint, it is a general consideration of the novel rather than a technical treatment of the subject.







Talese, Gay

Thy Neighbor's Wife; Garden City, New York, Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1980; (1980, Talese); Author's Note; Index 568p.

I do not recall having read any book review of this volume or of any others of the author's works.

I was consequently surprised to discover that in addition to its being a carefully researched sociological report, it is of particular interest to science fiction devotees. Heinlein's Stranger in a Strange Land is mentioned as influential; one of the founders of Sandstone, Williamson, was an avid reader of science fiction paperbacks before he abandoned engineering to promote his sexual spa; Hugh Hefner was influential in publishing science fiction and fantasy and paying well for it; William Hamling was also important in publishing science fiction, and prominent in defying sexual publishing taboos, and Earl Kemp was his associate.

Talese spent nine years researching and organizing the material for the book, and at its conclusion he admits his own participation in the sexual activity it describes explicitly. Dr. Alex Comfort was also a participant.

Overall, this book constitutes a survey of American attitudes and laws regarding pornography, its purveyors, its opponents, and its practitioners. It suggests that the general public is more lenient than the law; that hypocrisy is rife; that traditional monogamous marriage is seldom observed in practice; and that the deceptions involved in breaking its vows endanger its permanence. Feminism is an extreme defiance of the traditional role of women; and although equality of the sexes is a worthy aim, the struggle is disruptive of family life.

Talese acknowledges the problems involved in breaking away from tradition, but on the whole advocates free sexuality for both sexes. The heavier burden in sexual activity has always rested upon women, and this will not change.

I have never been able to understand what sexual activity has to do with morality, and although I agree that there must be laws to protect children and the weak, I detest the oppression of prostitutes and the entrapment by police of people who seek sexual enjoyment outside of marriage. Many people have no chance of achieving marital happiness, but this does not kill their sexuality or their right to happiness wherever they can find it.

This is a serious book, and worth keeping for reference.



lant, Robert

## Voodoo in New Orleans

New York, The Macmillan Company, 1946  
plus Bibliography. Foreword by Lytle Saxon.

247 p.p.

Probably this is the best outline of voodoo in America. It does not ignore the superstition and credulity involved, but emphasizes the power of suggestion.

Tallant draws attention to the cult as one ruled by women. The voodoo king was merely an appendage or satellite, and might be changed from year to year, but the queen not only ruled but usually trained her successor. Dr. Newell Lewis Marie Laveau and her daughter often confused and considered as one person, ruled the voodoo cult for generations.

Tallant draws attention to the power, which focuses the queen and followers. "What they called the power was not all feigned, nor was it all caused by alcohol. Make no mistake about that. There took place that transference of emotional electricity from one to the other until the entire group was in a vibrating mass of magnetic shock. The same thing occurred among such sects as the Shakers, and still takes place, with less extreme results, among congregations of denominations of the revivalist type." At the meetings the participants joined in a circle, the power building up.

A voodoo witch-doctor known as Bayou Jim, Dr. John, Jean Montaigne, etc. was said to have power to quell potent spirit disturbances, even the police had failed to detect the origin, particularly showers of water and some which appeared sometimes while police looked on.

Doctor Jim Alexander, known as Lowinsky Bay, Indian Jim, and



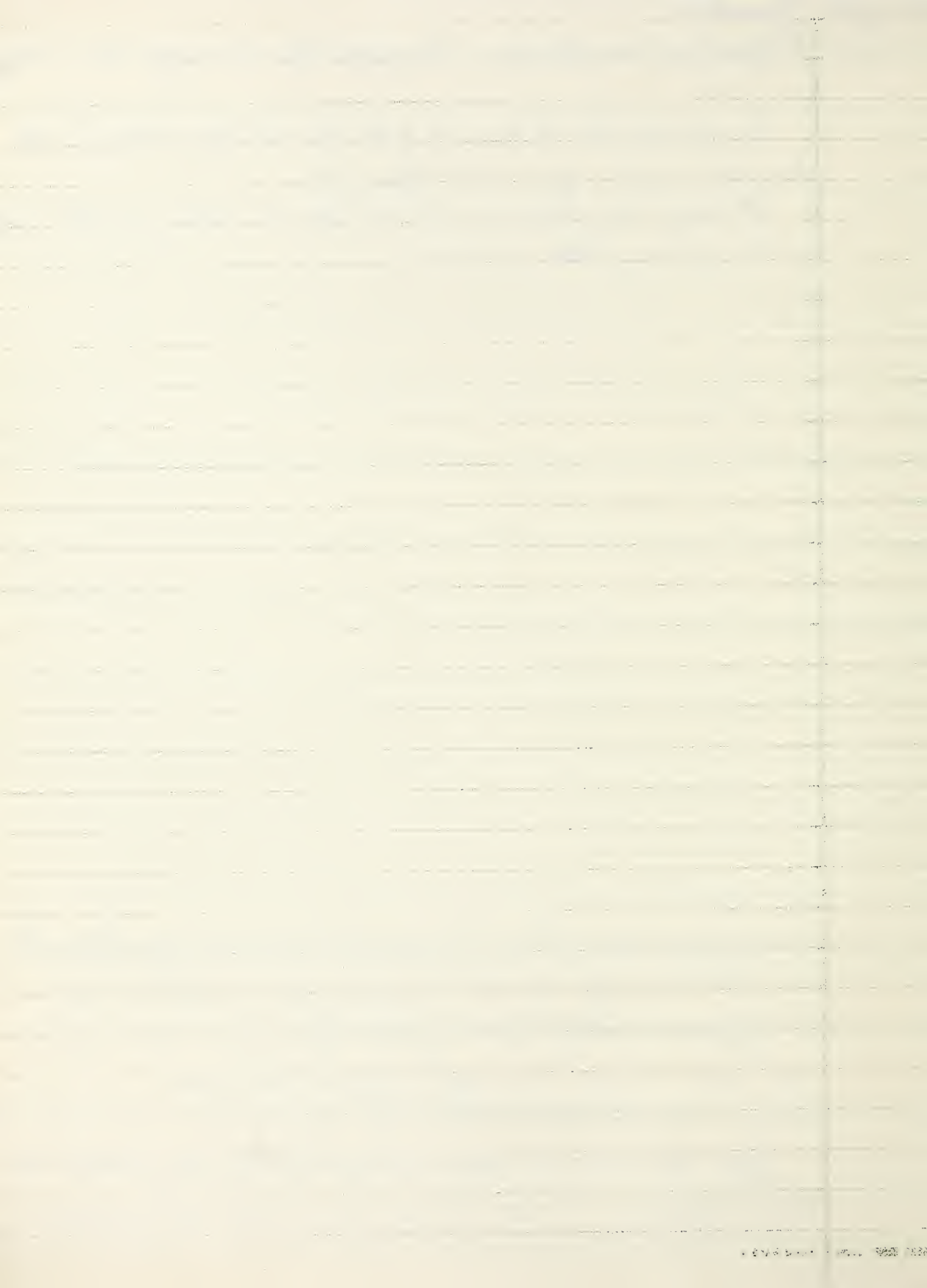
Charles de Bonis, who said to be able to quell pitifully distressed  
After 1900, modernism became associated with spiritualistic religion  
and its modern practitioners generally had access to such things  
rather than in the past as they are originally free.  
Peterson and give you in "cave objects" are not in the category  
and by most order known as "cave" objects, but practitioners of  
modern know what they are producing and that the efficacy of  
the items.

izaki, Junichiro

"Diary of a Mad Old Man", New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1965 177 pp

An almost clinical account of the obsessions of an old man with his son's wife during his last days of life.

The story is of little account, and there is nothing of value insofar as the fantasy field is concerned.





Tarde, Gabriel de (1843-1904)

Underground Man; Translated by Cloudesley Brereton,  
with a Preface by H. G. Wells; Westport, Conn., Hyperion  
Press, Inc., (1974), (1905, Duckworth) 198p.

This is a slight Utopian prevision of the future when the sun cools suddenly and a new ice age compels a decimated population to seek refuge below the earth's surface. Their leader eliminates animal and plant life from the new environment, concentrating on the survival of man alone, since food supplies from the surface world are inexhaustible and preserved by the ice.

Because there are no industries, man goes unclothed, and art concentrates on draperies rather than nudity; other values and interests are similarly affected; Greek is the universal language, and a revival of Greek culture sets a trend for art and politics. Childbirth is a privilege granted only for high achievement; as the population dwindles, the people grow nearer the earth's center and the forecast is that the last man will be at the very center of the earth and will have achieved perfection. It is the belief that all planets have the same end, with probably many apparently "dead" planets housing in their centers the remnants of former surface populations.

This is merely a surface and general utopia, and is not of interest for characterization apart from that of the male and female leaders who are portrayed. The book is interesting mainly to sociologists and utopians, but is worthy of a place in science fiction or fantasy collections.



Targ, Russell, and Harary, Keith

The mind Race: Understanding and Using Psychic Abilities  
New York, Villard Books, 1984; Foreword by Willis Harman; Epilogue by Larissa Vilenskaya (1984, authors; Illustrated; Bibliography; Notes; Index 294p.

The first part of the book, written by Targ, describes remote viewing (clairvoyance) supported by government funds; the second by Harary confirming that psychic perception is possible for all human beings and providing instructions for learning to practise expanding consciousness.

I have never tried mind-altering and I do not intend to do so as long as I am happy with my present mental attitudes. I believe, however, that the experiments described in this book confirm the possibilities.

This book promotes the idea that there is nothing abnormal or supernormal about psychic perception, and suggests that the psychic will become a part of normal psychology when this view is accepted.

The Epilogue is by a Russian girl who studied parapsychology in Russia for ten years before going to the U. S. A. She disliked the Russian attempt to control the minds and the cruelty of some experiments.

That both governments are seriously engaged in promoting parapsychology is demonstrated.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
June 9, 2001

Paperback edition: New York, Ballantine Books (#30877); March, 1985 309p.



Tarkington, Booth

The Beautiful Lady; Illustrated; New York, McClure,  
Phillips & Co., 1905 144p.

Half-brother to an Italian Prince, Ansolini is reduced to shaving his head and having printed on it an advertisement for a restaurant, sitting well-dressed in a cafe. An American lady and gentleman see him, and the lady is so kind that Ansolini falls in love with her.

He becomes guardian to the American gentleman, who knows his secret and disregards his authority, but so kindly that Ansolini cannot object. Finally, conscience-stricken because he cannot enforce the authority given him by the American's father, he threatens to resign; but the American promises to turn over a new leaf, so he stays.

The travel, and meet the beautiful lady. The American has asked her to marry him, but despite long friendship, the girl refuses, preferring to remain on a platonic basis. She is attracted to the title and manners of the Italian Prince, who by dye, toupee, and elegance, appears much younger than his true age. In a final confrontation, the Prince is self-convicted of selfishness, and Ansolini's action favors the American's suit of the beautiful lady. He sees them depart happily, but feels as if they were his children for whom he has sacrificed all hope of his own happiness.

Told as if conversationally by Ansolini, imperfectly at home in English, this is an amusing and sentimental story, predictable but pleasant. It is of no permanent value, and was intended only as entertainment.





Tawney, Dr. Howard D. and Ben Benson

Hypnosis and You; New York, Fawcett Publications, Inc.;  
(June, 1956, Publishers) 207p.

Starting with two cases of memory regression to previous lives, this book presents very interesting case histories and a good outline of how to practise.

My copy of this paperback is badly worn, as are many good books purchased at secondhand.

It is worth reading again.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
July 28, 2000



# CUSTOMER CENTRE

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Tawney, R. H.

The Acquisitive Society; New York, Harcourt, Brace and Company (1920, Harcourt, Brace and Howe, Inc.); Index 188p

The author's thesis is that the rights of property have been protected, and ownership without responsibility fostered until the fact that any system of economy should be one of function has been suppressed and overlooked.

He is very much against ownership by non-functional stockholders whose only interest is in dividends, and points out that former owners were operators also of their businesses whose place in society was measured by the quality of the performance of the business. He forecasts what Galbraith has named the New Industrial State, wherein executives of large firms are functional employees just as the routine workers are, and whose remuneration should not be the "ungentlemanly" multiple of normal salaries which prevails. Like Galbraith, who probably adapted Tawney's views to today's realities, he sees every job as an equal contribution to the achievement of the success of the business in terms of its function, not its profit; and is critical of the financier business man whose concentration on profits often sabotages the proper function of the industry's purpose.

Like Galbraith, Tawney foresees the merging of business or industry with Government in producing for use rather than for profit, and deplores the conflicts which are inevitable when the purpose of industry is deflected by greed.

Tawney considers that if capital is required, it should be paid a minimal interest return, and should have no right to any share in profits. I shudder to think what he would say of the exorbitant interest rates being charged today for the use of capital. (April 13, 1981).

This is an important book, using as example the British coal industry and the apparent recommendation of Justice Sankey that it be nationalized in the interests of efficiency.



Tawney, R. H.

Equality (Halley Stewart Lectures, 1929); London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd (1931); Notes, Appendix 303 p.

This is a detailed exposition of the inequalities which are fostered by emphasis on the value and importance of property and its rights, and the equality which might be achieved by organization of industry and work towards use or function in the interests of social welfare.

It is a strong indictment of capitalism as practised, and a plea for the implementation of socialism for the good of humanity. Although Tawney does not dispute or argue against inequality of income, admitting that his own is probably five times that of a workman, he does deplore great inequities of income, and feels that with the growth of industrial organizations, all people must be considered employees and equal contributors to the welfare of the common goal.

It seems apparent to me that Tawney's views influenced those of Galbraith, and I note that this book has a collector's value, even though it is of lesser importance than others by the author.

Tawney is right; the improvement of the health and economic circumstances of the worker will also contribute to the growth and welfare of the nation, and ultimately, of the world. And the futility and stupidity of striving for wealth when more can be produced than can be consumed, is even more apparent now than it was when this book was published.





Tawney, R. H.

Religion and the Rise of Capitalism: A Historical Study (Holland Memorial Lectures, 1922); New York, Harcourt, Brace and Company (1926); Notes; Index 337p.  
Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England, Pelican Books #A23, (1938); New Preface to 1937 edition; Notes; Index 309p.

This classic study of the gradual emergence from religious domination of secular economic thought is heavy going for the lay reader like myself, but I was constantly reminded of Daniel Drew's view that business must be kept apart from moral and religious private life.

The Catholic Church controlled economic thought, trying to make people await their reward in the world to come while supporting the Church in its luxury, until Luther and Calvin tried to amalgamate economic thought with moral and ethical conduct, making the virtues of successful business equate with the Christian life.

This book carries the history only to the end of the 17th century, touching only lightly the period since; and in the paperback preface comments are made concerning important books published in the ten years after the first edition.

Although an important book, it is intended for the specialist rather than the general reader. Nevertheless, I am glad I spent considerable time on it.

New American Library (Mentor #M22), (November, 1947,  
Fifth printing, April, 1953) 280p.





Taylor, James

Satan's Slaves--and the bizarre 'underground' cults of California;; London, New English Library; (1970, Publishers) Illustrated 127p.

This is a superficial survey of the Manson "Family", Aimee Semple McPherson, Katherine Tingley and theosophy, satanism and other cults and the drug culture in Los Angeles, portraying the State as a degenerate promised land for offbeat activity.

It is worth keeping for its individual view of the subject and its incidental mention of many people of interest to me, but it might have been compiled on the basis of a few newspaper clippings or even from the author's personal recollections.

It is more gossip than research.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
April 26, 1998

3246 Portage Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3K 0Y9  
(204) 831-7777

CELEBRATING  
THE FIRST QUARTER CENTURY  
1962-1987  
LE PREMIER QUART DE SIÈCLE  
Ç A S E FÊ T E !

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**FirstCity Trust**

Taylor, Frank

House of the Hunter; Chicago, Chicago Paperback House,  
Inc. (#A-107), (1962, author) 256p.

Ten men and two women defy an evacuation order and stay in Los Angeles after the authorities warn of a disaster. A 16-year-old male movie star allows them to reside with him.

A series of murders and one suicide leave the others determined to apprehend the perpetrator. A 35-year-old man assumes the role of investigator, falls in love with a former call-girl; the movie star is seduced by the nymphomaniac wife of a businessman who has used call-girls for his clients and recognizes the name of the call-girl, exposing her; another man has repaired a pump which might enable them to obtain transportation, though they have been using bicycles; others of the group are ideosyncratic, almost psychotic and apathetic despite their rebellion against authority; and almost any of the group could be the murderer.

The situation is complicated when an escaped mentally insane man invades the group and menaces them. The ending of the story is made up of a chase by him of the movie star, the investigator, and the call-girl, but ends happily with the defeat of the invader and the joining of the lovers.

Although better written and more interesting than the average sensational novel, and because of the situation being possibly classified as a post-catastrophe novel, there is no other fantasy element. Yet it is not far distant from Jack London's The Scarlet Plague.

The actual killer is a man seeking to hide his identity as the killer of a girl some years before. He had been a school teacher.

Although above average, I do not think I assign importance enough to re-read this book.

Deuteronomio 6: 1-9

Hebreo 7: 23-28

Marcos 12: 28-34

Ika-30 ng Oktubre, 1988

### "HINDI KA NALALAYO SA KAHARIAN"

Ang mga talatang narinig natin mula sa aklat ng Deuteronomio ngayong umaga ay itinuturing ng ating mga magulang sa pananampalataya, ang mga Hudyo, na siyang pinakamahalagang mga salita sa Kasulatan. Pinagtibay ito ni Hesus na ito nga ang pinakamahalagang kautusan nang sinalita niya ang mga ito sa binasang ebanghelyo ayon kay apostol Marcos. Ang mga salita bang ito ay nadarama ninyo na siyang pinakamahalaga sa inyong buhay ngayon? O ang mga ito ay pawang mga salita lamang?

Mahalagang punahin na nasa konteksto ng pamilya natagpuan ang mga kautusan ito: "Ngayon, ito ang kautusan...na matakot kayo sa inyong Panginoong Diyos, kayo ang ang inyong mga anak, at ang mga anak ng inyong mga anak..." (Deut. 6:1-2) Ang mga salitang ito na ipinangusap ng Diyos sa araw na iyon ay hindi lamang mga salitang maaaring magamit sa iisang panahon lamang. Ito ang mga salitang ang kahalagahan ay panghabang panahon. Subalit higit na mahalaga kaysa rito, ito ay mga salitang ibinigay sa mga tao bilang isang pagtitiwala at tungkulin. Ang pagtitiwala ay ang pag-iingat nila dito nang buo at bilang buhay na bahagi ng kanilang mga buhay at ng buhay ng kanilang mga anak at mga anak ng kanilang mga anak. Apat na libong taon ang nakalipas, nasa atin pa rin ang mga salitang ito, at ang mga salitang ito pa rin ang pinakapunong buto (backbone) na tinuturing ng lahat ng mga tao ng pananampalataya na pinakamahalaga.

Kaya may mga tao, ang ating mga ninuno sa pananampalataya, na ginanap ang kanilang mga tungkulin at tinugon nang may pag-ibig ang pagpasa ng pinakamahalagang turo mula sa sali't saling henerasyon. Ang katanungang dumarating sa atin ngayon ay "Gagawin ba natin ang ating bahagi sa pag-iingat ng mga salitang ito bilang buhay na bahagi para sa ating mga anak at kanilang mga anak?"

Pakinggan nating muli ang mahahalagang mga salitang ito: "Dinggin, o Israel: Ang Panginoon mong Diyos ay iisang Panginoon; at mamahalin mo ang iyong Panginoon nang iyong buong puso, at nang iyong buong kaluluwa, at nang iyong buong lakas." Tinaguriang "Shema" ang mga salitang ito ng mga taong may pananampalatayang Hebreo. at wala ni isang taong Hudyo na naturuan sa sinagoga, kahit pa man maikling panahon lamang, ang sa pagkarinig ng mga salitang ito: "Dinggin, o Israel..." ay hindi makakatapos ng mga nalalabi pang salita. Sa panahon ng paghihirap, at kahit noong panahon ng 'holocaust', ang mga salitang ito ang naging bato kung saan ang pananampalatayang Hudyo ay nakatagal o nakapagtiis, kahit pa sa harapan ng kamatayan at hindi mailarawang kahirapan. Tayo kaya sa ngayon ay mayroon ding kakayahan upang matagpuan sa mga salitang ito ang panggagalingan ng ating kalakasan at kapangyarihan? Alalahanin kung gaano kabilis dumating

Taylor, John

Superminds; Illustrated; New York, Viking Press; (1975,  
Taylor); Bibliography; Index 183p.

Having read Randi's book on Geller, I was prepared to discount anything Taylor had to say about his experiments, but I am impressed by Taylor's exposition of the present state of science insofar as examination of paranormal phenomena is concerned. The illustrations are valuable in the event of studying this and previous books about Geller's alleged powers and those of his imitators.

The publishers did an excellent job of producing this volume, and it will serve as a reference.

It is true that Taylor is trying to explain events which probably never happened if Randi is correct, but Taylor does expound the ideas and methods which may be used for further investigation if the phenomena can be confirmed to occur.







Taylor, Sarah E. L. (Editor), (1828-1906)

Fox-Taylor Automatic Writing 1869-1892 Unabridged Record; Preface by W. G. Langworthy Taylor; Boston, Bruce Humphries, Inc., 1936; Illustrated; Indices (pages are double-columned) 400p.

This book's cover shows as title only Fox-Taylor Record 1869-1892 without author or publisher. Its binding is the same as that for the 1933 book Katie Fox and the Fox-Taylor Record by W. G. Langworthy Taylor, which summarized and placed it historically including an important chapter on Robert Dale Owen, a personal friend of the author.

Although I have read thousands of books and hundreds on psychical research, these two books are the most important I have ever read. It is acknowledged by most psychical researchers that the spiritistic hypothesis is the only one which adequately explains the phenomena; the phenomena and the many fraudulent imitations of them have made many researchers reluctant to accept the reality of communication with the dead.

I cannot understand why these books are seldom mentioned even in bibliographies, unless the prevalent opinion that Katie Fox confessed to fraud has kept students from examining these books.

I am sure that Mrs. Taylor never dreamed that this Record would be published; it is solely a family record. The messages from dead family and friends were mainly transmitted through the automatic mirror-writing of Katie Fox and were transcribed into four volumes handwritten and indexed by Mrs. Taylor.

The difficulties and conditions attending communication are detailed and the phenomena of apports, transmission of material objects from the earthly to the spirit spheres and back, the characteristic nature of the communications, the necessity for a medium, the reality of a limited ability of the spirits to foresee the future, to read the minds of mortals, and to influence events of those living, to use paper from earth on which to draw spirit likenesses, are all demonstrated. If anyone can doubt the reality of these experiences I do not understand.

These books have convinced me that the Spiritualists are right in claiming communication with the dead and the fact of the survival of individual personality. I have never attended a seance or experienced psychic phenomena, so my conviction is based solely on reading. However, this book indicates to me that many accusations of fraud against psychics were mistaken. The most apparently impossible phenomena are facts.

I am encouraging all my correspondents to read these books.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
January 11, 2004

Note: The Bibliography of The Unwilling Martyrs shows that this book was also published in 1932 in Minneapolis, Minnesota by Tribune-West Printing Co.

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Taylor, W. G. Langworthy

Katie Fox: Epochmaking Medium and The Making of the Fox-Taylor Record; Illustrated; New York/London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1933; Index 326p.

The author was a ten year old boy when his family started communication with dead family members through Katie Fox as medium and with the help of the spirit of Benjamin Franklin and others in the spirit world.

He was friendly with Robert Dale Owen whose help and books enabled him to write a historical introduction to the Record and he devotes an interesting chapter to Owen.

The remaining part of the book selects from the family Record of the seances and summarizes them under various categories to illustrate the importance of Katie's mediumship. Katie was an alcoholic, and the Taylors did all they could to help her but could not overcome her addiction. The record portrays Katie as frail physically, but probably the most powerful medium ever.

Falling in love with Henry D. Jencken and bearing two boy children enabled Katie to overcome her addiction temporarily, but his death left her helpless and led to her return to paid mediumship and alcohol. She had no financial sense and was very badly treated by her husband's family. (Mistake: I was thinking of Maggie's treatment by her husband's family; but neither girl knew anything of finances.)

Katie's messages from the spirit world were written automatically in mirror-writing and had to be transcribed to be understood. Franklin wrote independently; apports were common and Katie's work with another famous person was detailed by Owen.

I have not yet read the huge book of the Fox-Taylor Record but this book is sufficient to convince me that communication with spirits of the dead is possible.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
December 16, 2003

Katie Fox: Psychomaking Medium and The Making of the Fox-Taylor Record; Illustrated; New York/London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1933; Index 326p.

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Chester D. Guthbert  
December 16, 2003

Temple, William F.

Four Sided Triangles: A Romance; London, etc., John Long  
Limited, (no date) 240p.  
New York, Frederick Fell, Inc. (1951, author) 240p.

The American edition appears to have been reproduced from the British.

A matter-reproducing invention allows two friends who have fallen in love with the same girl to clone her so that both loves can be satisfied. However, the girl loves only the sober and conventional man, and her clone does likewise, although both of the girls like the genius inventor also. The difficulty of the clone to hide her love for the sobersides creates tensions which the narrator, an old doctor who retires to assist the friends to profit by the invention, discovers after the deaths of all parties to have been ambivalent.

The weakness of this novel is the treatment of the invention with reference to its consequences. Concentrating on the people immediately affected, it scamps the sociological and economic aspects, mentioning only the suppression of diamond reproduction, and ignoring other effects.

The characters and the situation are well exploited in this novel and I consider it one of the most human of its kind. A good introduction to science fiction reading.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
January 22, 1996

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**FirstCity Trust**



Templeton, Charles

The Kidnapping of the President: A Novel; Toronto, McClelland and Stewart Limited (1974, Templeton) 237p.

I agree with Richard Rohmer's appraisal of this novel: "graphic, ingenious, well-written and researched".

A South-American group of communists plots to kidnap the President and demand \$50 million ransom. They use an imitation Brinks armored truck, and seize him when he is about to make a speech in Times Square in New York City.

The kidnappers are a fanatical Guatemalan Roberto Moreno and his mistress Linda Rodriguez. Moreno kills a store clerk in Macy's to avoid discovery, so knows that he will suffer the death penalty regardless of the outcome of the kidnapping. Against him is pitted Regan, in charge of the security forces surrounding the President.

Templeton portrays the political, as well as the criminal aspects of the situation, delving deeply into the constitutional rights, and the moral dilemma, of those involved. He does not provide any final answers to the dilemma, and demonstrates how difficult such problems are to solve.

In addition to being a political suspense novel, this is a portrayal of a well-plotted crime.

Very definitely, this is above average in many ways. It can probably be considered a future novel, and therefore eligible as science fiction or fantasy, though it is timely and could be considered as a contemporary novel.

It is debatable as fantasy.





Tennant, Emma

Wild Nights; New York, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.,  
(1979, author) 134p.

Although excellently written, and describing the family life of an eccentric and moneyed English group, this novel is without plot, incident, or drama. The narrator is a child girl who tells without personal inferences what she sees.

Her parents and aunts and uncles are friendly or inimical to one another, but seem doomed to repeat each year the pattern of the past. The household servants behave like automata; neighbors are accommodated because of custom rather than feeling.

The jacket blurb suggests that this is a fantasy describing the natural world. I am willing to accept this classification as I am unable to think of an alternative.

## 6) CREDIT CONTROL (1 Day)

- Compliance Dept.
  - = Margining
  - = Cash Accounts (COD)
  - = Concentration
  - = Risk Management
  - = Branch
  - = Salesman Accreditations

## 7) MONEY MARKET / BONDS / INSTITUTIONAL TRADING (1 Day)

- Trading
- Strategies
- Inventory
- Settlements
- Banking

## Terhune, Albert Payson

Across the Line: With Notes and Comments by Anice Terhune: And with a Foreword by Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas; New York, The Dryden Press 1945 116p.

### Contents:

Foreword by Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo	v
Across the Line by Albert Payson Terhune	1
Notes and Comments by Anice Terhune	13

This book consists of notes for an article prepared by Terhune before his death on February 18th, 1942; a narrative covering events in her life culminating with an evidential supernormal event occurring on September 29th, 1944 and including automatic writings, the first five through a beautiful automatist who refused remuneration, the rest through Anice Terhune who developed the faculty, from Bert.

In the article, Terhune summarizes the philosophy of a soul independent of the body, and testifies: (p.6):

"Instances of spirits temporarily out of the body and returning:--as the case of myself coming out of ether and seeing the two nurses pointing at the scar at the back of my head, and speaking to them (both verified this occurrence); and of the authentic case of the Alpine traveler who was stunned and presumably killed as he loitered behind his party and who later described accurately the various movements and words of that party, far ahead of him, that had happened during his seeming period of death. Also the case of the Rev. Gilbert Tennant, who for three days was out of the body and who described all that went on in his house during that time; and many similar instances."

Anice states that she saw lights in church, one of which formed the presence of Bert; no one else saw these, but her minister, when saying he had not seen them, stated that he had seen her face and knew that she had seen a vision. During the course of the automatic writings, Bert enabled her to see him with three of his dogs; testified that he was living with his parents, but would live in the spiritual Sunnybank when Anice should join him, wished to write fiction but could write only truth in his new environment, had social intercourse with some of their mutual friends who had departed this life; and gave indication that he and Anice had lived together several lives on earth in various incarnations. Bert apparently saw all his wife's daily actions and was with her constantly, except when she left Sunnybank on short trips; and helped practically in assisting her to locate papers after his death.

On the basis of this book, there is little doubt that Bert and Anice were spiritualists; Bert in philosophy at least, and Anice practicing. Bert's messages are the usual vague, inexpressible descriptions of the afterlife; but Anice's acceptance of his continued existence and expectation of joining him are most touching. Their love was great and enduring; they had known one another from the respective ages of 5 and 4.



Lycanthropy

Circe

A draught from her enchanted cup turned traveler into  
a hog. He retained consciousness of what he had been.





Mythology

Colchis

A country in the far north, later supposed to be Colchis, was said to be ruled and dominated by sorcerers and kindred beings, all children of the sun. Aëtes and Perseus, brother, and Hecate, Medea & Circe ~~were~~ dwelt there.



Mythology

Hecate

Daughter of Perseus; married to Aeetes; their daughters were Medea and Circe. Pounded sorcery and discovered poison herbs, had unequalled knowledge of magic and spells. Transmitted her power to Medea. Her garden was enclosed by lofty walls with thorns folding doors of ebony, guarded by terrible forms, and only those who bore the leavened rod of expiation and the consecrated conciliatory offering could enter. Her temple towered above the walls.



Mythology

Medea

Daughter of Hecate and Aeetes, by magic arts subdued the dragon that guarded the golden fleece, and assisted Jason.

Is said to have first introduced colchicum. Deserted Jason and fled to Athens where she married Aegeneus. She handed a poisoned goblet to Aegeneus, intending to have it poison her stepson Theseus; but the plot failed and she fled from Athens in a chariot drawn by dragons through the air.





"Poison Romance & Poison Mysteries" by C. J. D. Thompson, Jr. R. Hist. S.

New & Revised Edition; London: The Scientific Press Ltd. (1st Ed. 1899)

The ancient pigmy race of Central Africa employ a species of red ant crushed to a paste, to tip their arrows and spears. Malays & hill tribes of India

use aconite and other poisonous juices and extracts. Malays use as arrow

poison *Antiaris toxicaria*. South African Bushmen, district "Kalahari",

use the juice of the leaf beetle "*Diaphidius*" and its larva for poisoning

arrow-heads. Lewin, who calls the beetle *Diaphidius simplex*, found in its

body, besides inert fatty acids, a topalbumin which causes paralysis, and

finally death. According to Boekem, the poison from the larva also belongs to

the topalbumin, and Starker states that it causes the dissolution of the

coloring matter of the blood and produces inflammation.

In mythology a country in the far north was supposed to be ruled  
<sup>supposed to be</sup> ~~Colchis~~ <sup>Colchis</sup>

and dominated by sorcerers and kindred beings, all children of the Sun.

Here dwelt <sup>brothers</sup> Aetes, Peres, Neate, Medea, Circe. Neate was daughter of Peres

and married to Aetes; their daughters were Medea & Circe. Neate founded

sorcery & discovered poison herbs; had unequalled knowledge of magic & spells.  
She transmitted her power to Medea, who by magic arts subdued the dragon  
that guarded the golden fleece and assisted Jason. Potts describes Hecate's garden  
as enclosed in lofty walls with thine golden domes of ebony, guarded by terrible  
forms, and only those who bore the learned robe of expiation and the concealed  
conciliatory quing could enter. Her temple towered above the walls.

<sup>is said to have been first to introduce Colchicum</sup>  
Medea deserted Jason & fled to Athens where she married Aegeus.

Dula, divine Accadian patroness of medicines, was "mistress and controller of  
notorious poisons" as far back as 5000 B.C.

Some authorities say Hebrew Cheseph, translated witch, meant poisoner.

Some Hindoo traditions mention poisons which cause lingering  
death which can be controlled by the will of the poisoner.

P. 135

Poisons

Aconite

Used by Malays and hill tribes of India



Poisons

Ant

The ancient pygmy race of Central Africa employ a species  
of red ant crushed to a paste.





Poisons

*Antiaris toxicaria*

Used as arrow poison by Malays



Poisons

Beetle "diamphidia"

South African bushmen, District "Kalahari", use the juices of the leaf beetle "diamphidia" and its larvae for arrowheads. Lewin, who calls the beetle Diamphidia simplex, found in its body, besides inert fatty acids, a toxic albumin called which causes paralysis, and finally death. Roehm says the poison from the larvae also belongs to the toxic albumins, and Clarke states that it causes the dissolution of the coloring matter of the blood and produces inflammation.



Poisons

Curare

Curare or ourari, from a species of strychnos and other plants, is used by South American Indians.



Poisons

Henbane

*Hyoscyamus, symphoniaca, henbell, belene, hanibane* or *hanebane* are various terms for it. Employed as sedative and anodyne, for producing sleep; simple hallucinations sometimes accompany its use.

Monks once at henbane by mistake. At midnight, one sounded the bell for matins, others walked in the chapel and opened their books but could not read. Others sang roystering drinking songs and performed mountebank antics.





Poisons

Kombi

In Africa the seeds of Strophanthus hispidus, or Kombi, a most virulent poison, are used to tip weapons.



Poisons

Mandrake

Believed to possess the property of making childless wives become mothers. Employed to produce anaesthesia.

Called semihomo and anthropomorphism. "Love-apples"-term for the fruit-on account of imaginary aphrodisiacal properties.

Josephus states "baaras" (supposedly mandrake) could expel demons from those possessed.

Greeks called it *Circium* (re *Circus*). They believed it to be dwelt in by a demon who shrieked when it was pulled from the ground and struck dead the puller. To pull it, it was fastened to the tail of a dog.



Poisons

Toad

The skin of a species of toad secretes a body, the active principle of which, "phryginin", is a poison of considerable power, similar in action to digitalis.

Yet the toad was esteemed a valuable remedy for the plague, employed in Austria as such until 1712.





Tevlis, Walter

Mockingbird; Garden City, New York, Doubleday & Company, Inc.; 1980 (1979, Tevis) (Uncorrected Proof copy) 212p.

This is a novel of the 22nd century, when New York is a dying city and the Empire State Building is a monument rather than a landmark.

The principal characters are Bentley, a professor who goes to New York from Ohio to teach; Mary Lou, whom he loves, and who becomes the mother of the only child in New York, an intelligent girl who has retained fertility despite prescribed drugs which destroy it; Spofforth, a negro robot or android whose knowledge and power in New York enable him to regulate its activities and control its population, but whose wish to die is prevented by his conditioning; and Annabel, a beautiful widow whose hatred of sex and consequent rejection of a love relationship with Bentley leads her to self-immolation.

The story portrays the breakdown of the technology which created a computerized society, and the revival through the child of Bentley and Mary Lou of the possibility of humanity again becoming self-reliant and independent of technology.

Bentley is imprisoned at the instigation of Spofforth, who desires to live with Mary Lou because she reminds him of a girl he had seen and admired, but who had become a slattern from age and promiscuity. Programmed to live as long as any human being survived, Spofforth had encouraged the infertility measures which prevented the birth of children, and wished to have Mary Lou abort Bentley's baby. Unable to commit suicide, Spofforth is happy to accept Mary Lou's offer to push him from the top of the Empire State Building.

Although this is a better-than-average "futuristic" novel, there are inconsistencies which weaken its effect. Spofforth is a sympathetic character; yet he persecutes Bentley for co-habiting with Mary Lou, with whom he, in turn, co-habits, but without sexual involvement, since he is asexual. Bentley, who loves Mary Lou, might have become sexually involved with Annabel if the latter woman had not rejected him.

This is not a great novel, but it is a good and interesting story, with more human interest than most futuristic novels.



1104 Mulvey Avenue,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba,  
Canada. R3M 1J5

January 7th, 1980.

Dear Mr. LoBrutto:

Thank you very much for sending me an "Uncorrected Proof" copy of Mockingbird by Walter Tevis.

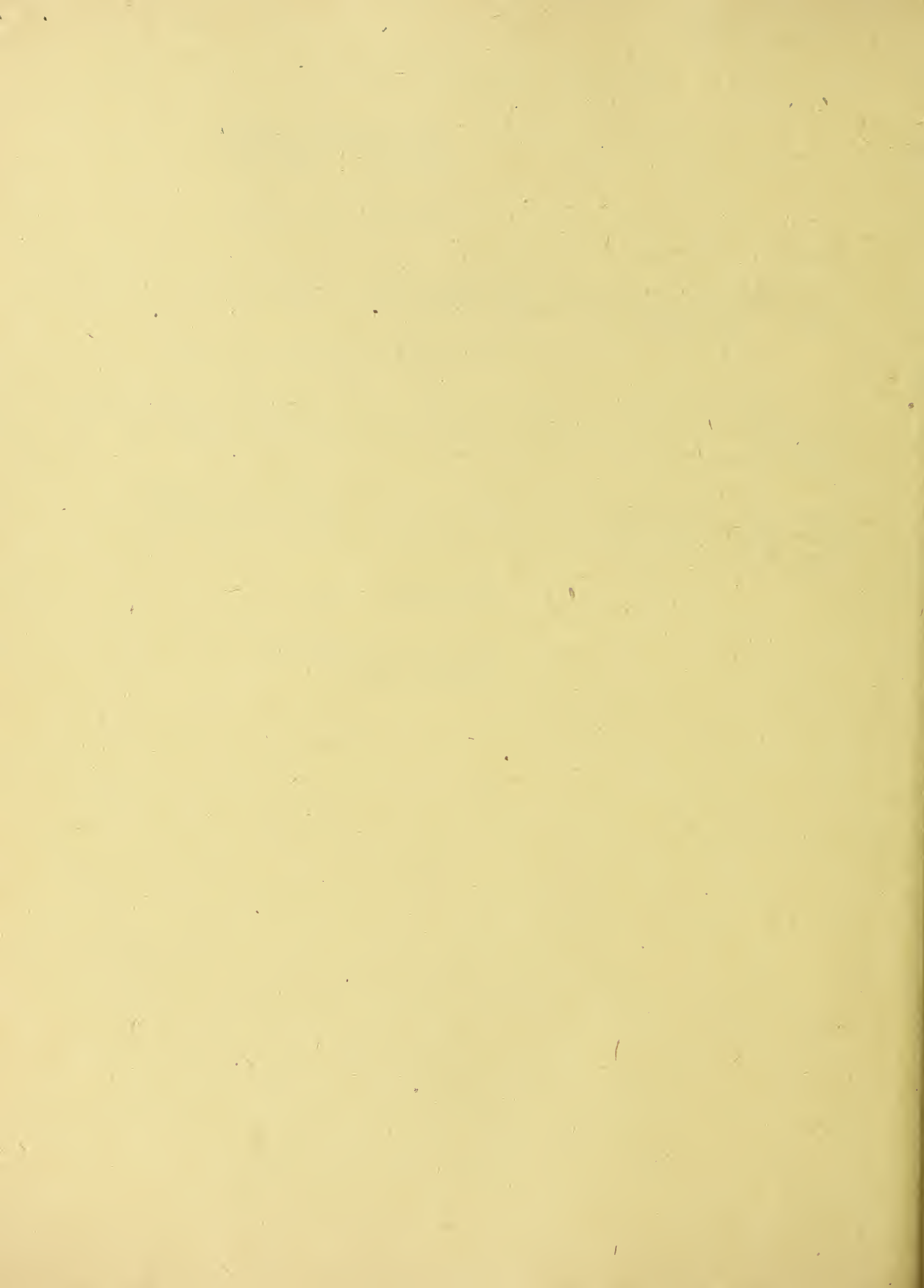
I enclose a copy of my file note on this good novel.

Also enclosed, although it may be too late to assist you in proof-reading since the novel is to be published this month, is a list of typographical errors noticed during my reading. I offer this evidence of having read the book carefully.

Your courtesy in providing me with the means to read a good book in advance of publication, is much appreciated. I know many local science fiction fans, and will do all I can to draw their attention to the book.

Sincerely yours,

Chester D. Guthbert,  
Member, SFWA.



Mockingbird by Walter Tevis

Printing errors noted on Uncorrected Proof copy.

- Page 27: Line 13 from bottom of page: "telelvision" should be "television"
- P. 31: Line 4: the word "the" is twice repeated
- P. 35: Line 10 from bottom: "artificial" s.b. followed by the word "Light"
- P. 57: Line 1: Last word "It" s.b. "I"
- P. 72: Line 23: the word "a" is twice repeated
- P. 76: Last word of tenth complete paragraph "unconscious" s.b. "unconscious"
- P. 83: Line 2 of first complete paragraph: word "than" s.b. "then"  
Line 4 of same paragraph: word "warn" s.b. "warm"
- P. 89: Line 18: "appropos" s.b. "apropos"
- P. 92: Last line: "then" s.b. "then"
- P. 99: 11th line from bottom: diffreent s.b. different
- P.103: 10th line from bottom "drawnigs" s.b. "drawings"
- P.108: near beginning of thrid complete paragraph: "bans" s.b. "bands"
- P.109: word at beginning of 7th line "to" s.b. "go"
- P.110: word on third from bottom line "Bliff" s.b. "Biff"
- P.119: 6th line from bottom: "whoever" s.b. "whomever"
- P.120: 13th line from bottom: "surprise" s.b. "surprised"
- P.150: 15th line from bottom: "ever" s.b. "every"
- P.152: 6th & 7th line from bottom "pattern" s.b. "patter"
- P.153: 8th line from bottom: "spary" s.b. "spray"
- P.154: 7th line from bottom "hugh" s.b. "huge"
- P.159: Line 13 of first paragraph following "TWO": "multitide" s.b. "multitude"
- P.176: Line 1: "obejct" s. b. "object"
- P.195: Line 11 from bottom: "feeing" s.b. "feeling"
- P.198: Line 11: "ocean" s.b. "ocean"
- P.203: Line 5 "Gladly" s.b. "Gladly"

This list is not exhaustive; these items were merely noted for you as a courtesy during my reading of this book.

Chester D. Cuthbert.





# DOUBLEDAY

A COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION



Fall 1979

A letter from the editor,

Very rarely does a novel as different and superior as MOCKINGBIRD appear on an editor's desk. When it does, it stands head and shoulders above everything else...it makes all the frustrations and long hours of reading worthwhile. It creates an atmosphere of excitement and energy that can never be planned or artificially induced.

Editors see many manuscripts; few of them are good enough to publish. Few books generate the special feelings that this novel has in all those who have read it. To work on a novel of the quality of MOCKINGBIRD is a treasured experience, one that has to be shared....

MOCKINGBIRD is a powerful and readable novel evocative of Ray Bradbury's FAHRENHEIT 451, a novel that will inevitably be compared to 1984 and BRAVE NEW WORLD. It is unique and haunting, a work whose readability will cause the author to be compared to Stephen King and Peter Benchley.

MOCKINGBIRD has already been purchased by Bantam for a large six-figure advance, there is strong interest from major motion picture studios -- we are not alone in our enthusiasm.

MOCKINGBIRD by Walter Tevis is the new novel by the bestselling author of THE HUSTLER and THE MAN WHO FELL TO EARTH, both of which were made into major films. It is a beautiful love story, an astounding tale of what our future might hold, and, ultimately, the story of the triumph and dignity of the human spirit.

MOCKINGBIRD is unique, compelling and unusual, and we think it should be read.

Sincerely,

Pat LoBrutto  
Science Fiction Editor

P.S. MOCKINGBIRD will be published in January of 1980.





Thacker, Eric, and Earnshaw, Anthony

Musrum; illustrated; New York, Grove Press, Inc. (1968,  
authors) 160p.

AE is the artist. This book was inspired by Thacker's daughter's attempt to spell mushroom. Unfortunately, the book reads as if it were the result of an attempt to make humorous capital at the same puerile level; the humor is forced and its attempted "deadpan" seriousness is offset by ridiculous statements which make nonsense.

Although I am not competent to express an opinion on the artwork, it does not appeal to me; and many of the illustrations are simply padding to lengthen the book.

Certainly the contest between Weedking and Musrum is nullified by Weedking's weak defence; and the contest was never fair to either character. I can see no significance in the story, and reading the book is a waste of time.



Thane, Elsworth

Riders if the Wind; New York, Grosset & Dunlap (1926, Frederick A. Stokes Company), (7th ptg, April 9, 1926) 312p.

Alexandra Marley, married at 17 to a bookish and mother-dominated older husband, is the daughter of an adventurous explorer and shares her father's restless nature. Accused of faithlessness by the mother-in-law, Alex begs an explorer to take her with him on a search for a fabulous golden garment alleged to have clothed a goddess, the expedition being financed by a wealthy man who had been rejected by Alex as a suitor.

Marley sues for divorce while the adventure is ongoing, and Alex rescues the explorer after he is wounded in the successful acquisition of the golden robe. His recovery from the wound leaves him incapable of active life, and Alex forsakes her quest for adventure in favor of caring for her new husband.

This is a women's book, the adventures are romanticized and the borderline lost race episode is hackneyed and unbelievable. That it went through seven printings may have been due to the popularity of Rudolph Valentino's "Shiek" movies; there is no real merit to this novel.

It should not be classified as fantasy, though listed in Bleiler 1.

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**FirstCity Trust**

Thane, Elswyth

Tryst; New York, Harcourt, Brace and Company; (1939,  
Thane) 3rd ptg, April, 1940 256p.  
New York, Duell, Sloan & Pearce (1939, Thane), new  
edition, no date 256p.  
New York, Grosset & Dunlap (Tempo Books #T4), (Septem-  
ber, 1962) 252p.  
New York, Popular Library #1308, (copyright renewed by  
Thane, 1967) 192p.

Despite the apparent popularity of this ghost novel, it is not well constructed; its viewpoints shift, weakening the effects; the ghost is ineffectual, denying the character of its living man; and his power to go through doors, invisibility, and effect on individuals and animals is contradicted by his ability to move physical objects. Such inconsistency and apparent ignorance of psychic phenomena on the part of the author make it impossible for the student of such stories to take seriously the contrived and romantic effect intended.

Sabrina, in her late teens, is taken by her widower Father and her Aunt to a large house they rent, and which has been left in charge of a housekeeper by two brothers. The older of these is heir to the estate; the younger is an intelligence agent absent from England on a two-year mission to Arabia. He dies there, and his ghost returns to London, and then to his room in the mansion where Sabrina has fallen in love with his apparent character and his room. Feeling that Sabrina's obsession with the room is unhealthy, her Aunt and Father arrange to send her to school in Switzerland; but Sabrina runs away, is located, fooled into thinking that she may continue to enjoy the room and the ghost of Hilary, then is killed in an automobile accident so that she may join him in death.

Although a rather nice, artificial story, this is of no importance, excepting as an example of how a ghost story should not be written.





Thayer, Tiffany

The Cluck Abroad; Garden City, New York, Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., 1935; Woodcut illustration (1935, author) 299p.

The blub for this novel should have warned me that it is about sex and society but having enjoyed several of Thayer's books many years ago I decided to read it.

The "Cluck" is a 28-year-old librarian who falls in love with a homosexual whose exposure determines her to take a holiday in Europe with a guided tour group. She leaves the group to board a wealthy man's yaught (sp.?), goes to bed with him and loses her virginity, but he searches for her and they live happily, but not before she encounters the homosexual in Paris and yields to him in friendship in bed, also.

I dislike this flippant type of novel.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
April 6, 2003



Thayer, Tiffany

Call Her Savage; New York, New Avon Library (1931, Thayer); Illustrated by Lloyd Coe 305p.

This novel covers the three generations of pionéers who produced a girl, half-Indian, whose impulsive and passionate nature refuses to be bound by convention, and who becomes a promiscuous victimizer of men after her syphilitic husband, a society wastrel, abandons her. Thayer tries to summarize the genetic and environmental influences which produce this woman, and may perhaps have succeeded; but I am not competent to appraise this as more than a sensational novel..



Thayer, Tiffany

The Greek; Decorations by Edward Staloff; New York, The Old Wine Press (1931) 338p.

Thayer and his wife "Tertia" (real name Ruth) are in Europe on holiday, and meet in Bayonne W. H. Paros, a Greek built like a god and with evidently high birth. It appears that he is the hidden heir to the Greek throne; Tertia falls in love with him; and Thayer feigns indifference though he is astonished and piqued, having thought his wife flirtacious but faithful. Paros offers Thayer his home and library in which to write a history of the Paros family (which is almost a history of Greece back to mythological antiquity); and even a telescope with which to enjoy the heavens; Thayer accepts.

Tertia chases Paros, who has told her that he cannot marry her, even divorcing Thayer in her effort to convince Paros of her love. When Paros fails to accept love on her terms, Tertia tries to get Thayer to make love to her, but Thayer holds aloof and schemes to throw Paros into her arms. Even this scheme fails, and Tertia implies that Paros is less than a man to have been able to withstand her charms.

Paros tells Thayer that he wishes to visit the United States so that he can introduce to Greece any good features of American life. Thayer warns Paros that the U. S. A. can offer only materialistic advantages, but Paros is convinced only by personally experiencing American life, so they go to New York. When Paros is convinced, Thayer says the only way to take advantage of the situation is to make Paros ruler with Thayer Minister of State, softening the blow to the pride of the American people by making Greece subject to American rather than America subject to Greece.

The last half of the book describes the revolution and reforms that Thayer and Paros introduce in order to overcome the depression, do away with corruption, and institute a finer way of life. This involves elimination of prohibition, freedom of sex expression, immediate state burial of the dead, control of the press, publishing, broadcasting, and the armed forces by Thayer; the marriage of Tertia and Paros (Tertia having divorced Thayer while they were all in Europe); Tertia dying in childbirth, her son failing to develop kindly qualities which would enable him to succeed Paros, and dying from suicide, and Thayer being imprisoned so that the book could be written.

This is probably the most hap-hazard future Utopian novel ever written, and it is not as entertaining as others of Thayer's books.



Thayer, Tiffany

Thirteen Women; New York, The Old Wine Press, 1948;  
Illustrated by David Berger 339p.

This novel tells of 13 women, associated mainly by a sorority, their relations with others, and the enmity borne by one of them who was snubbed because of her color. In the guise of a Swami, by suggestion and hypnosis, the plot of a novel by her employer served as vehicle for revenge.

As usual with this author, the cynicism and worldly knowledge of a reporter are employed to sensationalize the novel. Its construction and the use of suggestion qualify it for consideration as a fantasy novel.





Thayer, Tiffany

Thirteen Women; Illustrated by David Berger; New York, Claude Kendall; (1932, author); (February 29, 1932, <sup>u</sup>Fourth Printing, March 1, 1932) 339p.

Probably twenty years have passed since I read a book by Thayer, but his work was unusual enough to make me collect his works, and his interest in the Fortean Society reinforced my interest.

Although Bleiler does not list this book as fantasy, I am of the opinion that it should qualify.

Much of the story is told through letters exchanged by a university group of women who had refused on racist grounds to accept a colored woman into their society. With warnings of impending events, many of which transpire as foretold, a Swami solicits payment for horoscopes of the group, none of whom have previously been in contact with him. Persuaded by accurate analysis of their characters and events in their lives, some of the women send money, but are frightened by events and decide to sever connection with him.

The Swami foretells his own death, and is believed to have been a novelist practising fortune-telling under an assumed name. One of the women, whose little son is threatened with death, is convinced that the novelist was not the Swami because she cannot believe that he would die in ignorance of how his predictions would work out.

The ostracised colored girl is actually the Swami, and was the novelist's secretary who kept him under hypnotic control to cover her own activities, and married his chauffeur to enlist his services in spying on the women.

The occult and hypnotic phenomena, although to some extent rationalised, are portrayed as the power of suggestion. The whole atmosphere of the story is one of occult influences,, and I think it makes the book associational in a fantasy collection.

An interesting experimental novel in any case.



Theobald, Robert

The Challenge of Abundance; Mentor Book (#MP395); New York, (January, 1962; Bibliography; 192p.

I was attracted to Theobald's writings by his symposium on a guaranteed annual income. This is a very good summary of the reasons why the old capitalist system based on an economy of scarcity must be replaced by one based on abundance; and is a totally different book from that of Lerner. One might think that these two economists were writing about two different subjects.



Theobald, Robert

Free Men and Free Markets; Garden City, New York, Anchor Books (#A447), (1965), (Clarkson N. Potter, Inc., 1963); Index, Glossary, Appendix 173p.

This is an excellent description of how the new technology has created an economy of abundance, so that the problems of plenty, rather than of scarcity, will continue until we alter the economic system. The author proposes a guaranteed income as the best way to ensure adequate consuming power to keep the productive mechanism in operation.

Other books by the author should also be consulted.





Futures Conditional; Indianapolis/New York, The Bobbs-Merrill  
Company, Inc.; Illustrated 359 p.

This is a symposium forecasting the future to the year 2000, starting with three science fiction stories and continuing with poems and essays by various writers, including an excerpt from the Editor's Teg's 1994.

The stories are:

1. What If...	Isaac Asimov	5
2. A Sound of Thunder	Ray Bradbury	20
3. Life-Line	Robert A. Heinlein	34

Since the bulk of the book is essays or reprinted papers from journals, I am filing this book in my collection of economic books with others by the editor. The economic system will have to change as the future develops.

There are many excellent suggestions in this volume, and the best is the likelihood of a guaranteed annual income necessitated by the efficient technology which renders wages and jobs inadequate to finance.

Keep this book for reference.

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**FirstCity Trust**

The Guaranteed Income: Next Step in Economic Evolution?  
Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1966. 233p.

This is mainly a philosophical consideration of the idea of a guaranteed annual income in the light of conditions as they existed just prior to date of publication. Basic to the implementation of such a scheme is the fact that we live now in an economy of abundance, and can easily afford this means of achieving economic freedom for everyone.

Reading this book in July, 1979, my own feeling is that the Canadian Government has already implemented the idea for old age pensioners; and that universal schemes like family allowances, basic old age pensions, medicare, free education, training allowances, student grants, etc., need only be extended or eliminated in favor of the universal guaranteed income plan. It can be shown that government grants, welfare, unemployment insurance, and private income continuation insurance schemes are merely makeshift contributions towards the idea, and should be simplified if eliminated in its favor.

The big advantage to a universal scheme is that there is no stigma placed on those receiving it, since all share it.

The ideas in this book support the position which I had taken about ten years prior to its publication: in an economy of abundance, there is no reason why anyone should be poor.

Unfortunately, this book does not have an index. It is, however, reasonably comprehensive in summarizing the ideas on the subject. With a Conservative government in Ottawa, I do not anticipate that any move will be made toward implementation of the idea unless the unemployment problem increases enough to make people realize that automation will not permit its solution, and that people must be permitted to live in dignity, work or no work.



Thigpen, Corbett H., and Cleckley, Hervey M.

The Three Faces of Eve; New York/Toronto/London, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc. (1957, Authors); 2nd ptg 308p.

Toronto, Popular Library (#SP117), (September, 1961) 264p  
New York, Popular Library (#08137), no date 264p  
New York, Popular Library (#08137), no date, but cover  
is different 264p

This is probably the most famous modern case of multiple personality, and was followed by The Final Face of Eve by Evelyn Lancaster with James Poling, and I'm Eve by Chris Costner Sizemore and Elen Sain Pittillo, which I have yet to read.

The authors distinguish the three personalities under the names Eve White, Eve Black, and Jane. The first, a retiring, conscientious housewife and mother, consults the authors, who discover the other two personalities, Eve Black like "Sally" in Prince's classic, and Jane, a more mature in personality, but without memory of Eve's past, who meets and becomes acquainted with Earl Lancaster, whom the integrated Eve later marries following her divorce from Ralph White.

The authors reject the popular psychoanalytic explanation of the "splitting", and seem to agree with Goddard's ideas as expressed in Two Souls in One Body?.

I had seen the Joanne Woodward movie before I read this book, and found it fascinating. This case is worth long study and I have not yet visualized any theory which will account for its phenomena.





Thomas, Augustus

The Witching Hour; Illustrated from Scenes in the Play;  
London and New York, Harper & Brothers Publishers 249p.

Jack Brookfield, a middle-aged gambler with a reputation for fairness, has permitted an assistant district attorney, Hardmuth who is a prospective State Governor, to protect his establishment. Hardmuth seeks to win Jack's niece Viola Campbell, but Jack refuses to support his suit. Viola accepts the proposal of a young architect Clay Whipple, whose mother and he are subject to a psychic fear of the cat's-eye jewel.

A wealthy young gambler named Denning gets drunk at Jack's home and forces Clay into close contact with his tie-pin containing a cat's-eye. Clay loses control and kills Denning; is arrested and tried for the murder.

The defense hinges upon proving temporary insanity of Clay on the basis of his irrational fear of the jewel. This involves Justice Prentice of the U. S. Supreme Court, an old admirer of Mrs. Whipple who is consequently aware of the fear of the cat's-eye, and who is an advanced student of psychic phenomena. Prentice lends Jack a copy of Hudson's "The Law of Psychic Phenomena" and another book on telepathy; gradually Jack is educated to understand that he may have had an unfair advantage over the people with whom he has gambled, by using his psychic awareness, especially with his old friend Lew Ellinger who has lost about \$200,000 over a period of 30 years. He resolves to forswear gambling, which is the only bar between him and his love Mrs. Whipple.

As a final means of winning Clay's freedom, Jack exposes Hardmuth as the planner of the killing of a man, but realizes that he himself may have been the psychic instigator of the killing because he had felt the man deserved killing and may have influenced the actual method used, unconsciously. Even having exposed Hardmuth, Jack helps him to escape to another state on this account.

This is an interesting story for people who study psychic phenomena; it is soundly based.





Thomas, Bob

The One and Only Bing; Illustrated; New York, Grosset & Dunlap (1977, The Associated Press) 152p.

For my purposes, this is an adequate biography of my favorite male vocalist. It contains also a filmography and a list of his greatest hits among records; these references could be quite useful when it comes to deciding which of the late movies to watch and which records appear to be worth collecting.

This book indicates that Bing was not personally the casual and kindly person his film and singing personality with its warmth projected. The many demands on his time, it seems, led him to be impatient; and if a comment did not interest him, he would simply walk away from the person making it. Nonetheless, his life was devoted to entertaining such multitudes of people, that those of us whose life was made brighter by him owe him a debt we cannot forget.

As a reference and memory refresher, this book is worth keeping at hand.



Thomas, Henry, and Thomas, Dana Lee

Strange Tales of Amazing Frauds; Garden City, New York,  
Permabooks (1950, Garden City Publishing Company) (#P95) 190p.

About half of the ten cases covered in detail here are  
summarized in MacDougall's Hoaxes. These are fictionalized  
in form here, or dramatized, and so made more interesting.

This book should be kept for reference.



Thomas, John F. (Ph.D.)

Beyond Normal Cognition: An Evaluative and Methodological Study of the Mental Content of Certain Trance Phenomena; with a Foreword by Professor William McDougall; Boston Society for Psychical Research, 1937; Appendix; Index 319p.

It is often said that the alleged messages and proofs of identity received through mediums are trivial and unconvincing; to others than those most intimately affected, this is mainly so.

This book written by an educator who devoted several years to recording carefully the results of hundreds of sittings, both personal and through independent recorders, conveys such personal indications of messages from his deceased wife that I believe no unbiassed reader can doubt the reality of mediumship and the conveying of information by extrasensory means.

Although this lengthy volume submits only a sampling of the results of sittings in England and America, the details are amply sufficient to prove the author's thesis. Content merely to prove his thesis, the author does not argue the case for survival of personality, but leaves decision to the reader.

Some of the evidence is also available in the publications of both the Boston and British Societies for Psychical Research; and the author's work was done under the university supervision of Dr. McDougall and with the cooperation of the Rhines.

For me, the genuineness of Eileen Garrett and Gladys Osborne Leonard is reinforced, and the beliefs of spiritualist strengthened, although ultimate proof of survival is still wanting. Too much ignorance of psychic phenomena persists to allow any final judgment.

Although the bibliography consulted by the de Camps for the study Spirits, Stars and Spells mentions three of Hereward Carrington's books, no mention is made of the publications of the Societies for Psychical Research publications; these may not have been available to the de Camps since few libraries have complete files; for instance, only one volume is mentioned in Charles Fort's books despite the support they might have given to his facts. If the de Camps had studied this book, would their scepticism have been shaken?

Chester D. Cuthbert  
August 31, 1999

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# CUSTOMER CENTRE

MANITOBA



Thomas, Northcote W.

Crystal Gazing: Its History and Practice, with a discussion of the Evidence for Telepathic Scrying; Introduction by Andrew Lang; London, Alexander Moring Limited, 1905; Bibliography; Index xlvii plus 162p.

Besterman considers this a poor book excepting for Lang's introduction, but the author did research among obscure sources for historical information and appears to have been in touch with both Lang and Miss "X" - Goodrich-Freer.

Besterman does admit that this is the first book approaching the subject from a scientific point of view, and I consider it as worth keeping for reference.

Crystal gazing is historically prevalent world-wide, using bright surfaces, liquids and other hallucinatory means to induce telepathic or clairvoyant information, including precognition.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
March 5, 2001



# CUSTOMER CENTRE

MANITOBA

Thompson, Jim

The Alcoholics; New York, Lion Books (#127), (1953,  
author) 127p.

A doctor operating a small sanitarium for alcoholics is badly in need of \$15,000 to continue operating, and agrees to accommodate a wealthy family by taking care of a member whose dissipation has finally resulted in a prefronton lobotomy rendering him little more than a vegetable. Unless they finance him, he must close the sanitarium; yet he knows this special patient should be cared for elsewhere; and is jeopardizing his reputation and license by having him as a patient.

His principal patients are two wealthy brothers who sign themselves in whenever they feel they are out of control; a writer who is not sure of his own control; a woman pregnant who is an alcoholic actress; a general who is writing a book of recollections. The nurse is a repressed sadist who takes advantage of the helplessness of her wards to vent the frustrations of her virginity; a colored couple do the cooking and general chores.

Losing control after learning of a sadistic action by the nurse, the doctor has sex with her, changing her into a loving partner; he manages the loan and preserves his integrity; and learns from his patients that he has their love and respect, and that they feel themselves on the road to recovery from alcoholism.

My impression is that the author has made a serious study of the subject and has some valid comments to make about alcoholics and their treatment.

An above-average, though somewhat sensational novel with little plot.

HOME STREET



CHRISTIAN CHURCH

(DISCIPLES OF CHRIST)

240 HOME STREET • WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R3G 1X3 • (204) 783-5881

January 3, 1981

Dear Member of the Eldership/Diaconate:

The following pages describe a new program designed to enhance the meaning in being an elected leader of the Church, and to increase the potential for personal and church growth. It was introduced to and approved by the Board at its December meeting. This approval was given with the understanding that the ultimate acceptance, implementation, and operation of the program depends upon you.

This program is not at all complex. With your cooperation and effort it should not take too long to become fully operational and effective. Note that some elements of the program may later be modified or eliminated, with the development by the Evangelism Committee of a comprehensive program of evangelism for our congregation.

Fully implemented, the program should result in:

- a higher sense of the true importance of your office.
- an enhancement of the people's perception of the Elders as the Church's spiritual leaders, in accordance with the Biblical concept.
- a fairer and more orderly schedule for responsibilities related to worship.
- a more equal division of all duties and responsibilities so that the burden does not fall upon just a few.
- better organization and communication.
- the involvement of more persons (non-officers) in the worship service.
- the operation of an effective, ongoing greeter program for worship services.
- meaningful contact with visitors to the Church.
- more efficient contact with "prospects".
- more effective and responsive ministry.
- church growth.

In order to deal with questions and concerns you may have concerning the program, there will be a brief Elder-Deacon meeting following worship on Sunday, January 18. As you begin your individual involvement in the program, I will seek a time to meet with you personally to help to be prepared for understanding and fulfilling any new responsibilities about which you may feel uncertain.

Thompson, Jim

Child of Rage; New York, Lancer Books (#75342), (1972,  
author) 189p.

The negro son of a white prostitute who made a specialty of servicing black men has been sexually abused by her, and at the age of 18 is fixated with desire for her and impotence for other women. With an IQ of 190, he defies authority, is a thief, an almost pathological liar, and desires to vanquish society in every possible way because of its discrimination against him.

The high school principal caters to the wishes of the prostitute; his secretary, half-breed daughter of a white cop, is sympathetic to Allen and determined to cure his impotence. A doctor's son and daughter who have an incestuous relationship which is discovered by the doctor when he is presented by Allen with a photograph of them engaging in deviant behavior incited by Allen to see if his viewing it will arouse him; the doctor is believed to be Allen's father; he is a negro.

Allen abuses his mother and is relieved of his fixation; he finds he can love the principal's secretary.

Almost pornographic, this novel is still above average in its intense portrayal of Allen's plight and character. It is explicit in describing sexual episodes.

This is a rather astonishing performance by the author of different kinds of books.



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THE HISTORY OF ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE



Thompson, Jim

The Getaway; New York, Bantam Books (#N7952), (January, 1973), (1958, author) 184p.

This is a taut, hardboiled thriller about a man and his wife who use a cat's-paw to rob a bank, relieve him of the proceeds, and try to escape to Mexico.

McCoy and Carol have no goals other than to obtain cash and find a place where they may enjoy it. Betraying, killing, hiding out, constantly threatened with capture, they finally are befriended, escape to a benevolent tyrant's monarchy, and in an ironic finale, almost mystical, pledge one another to success in escaping from it.

Even after their final betrayal of each other, they find companionship in their common fate. The outline of the economic system of their hideout is fascinating and horrible. I consider the book worth keeping, if only for that and for its author's vision of hell on earth.

A frightening experience.





Thompson, Jim

Heed the Thunder; New York, Greenberg, Publisher (1946,  
Publisher) 297p.

In a note at the conclusion of this novel, Thompson says he may extend it to a trilogy if public response warrants his doing so, but I do not know if sequels were published. They should have been because this is the best work I have read by him.

He portrays an important family in small town depression central U. S. A. realistically. The characters come alive; the incidents are authentic, and the settings and situations convincing.

He portrays small-town and farming life as I believe it was, and plot is subsidiary to characterization.

I doubt if I would re-read this book, but I would recommend it as similar to Jim Tully's work.

# "THE SILENT KILLER"

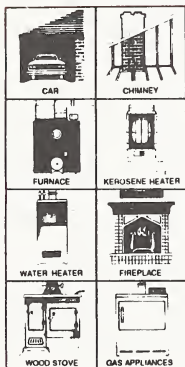
Well insulated modern homes, offices, industrial buildings and motor vehicles can develop into dangerous and even fatal environments due to buildup of escaping CARBON MONOXIDE, NATURAL GAS or PROPANE GAS from furnaces, fireplaces, internal combustion powered engines and propane tanks.

Asahi CARBON MONOXIDE, NATURAL GAS and PROPANE detectors provide constant monitoring and sound an alarm well before dangerous, toxic or explosive levels are reached.

Based on modern computer technology, detector units are reliable and simple to install. Simply plug into Household electric outlets.



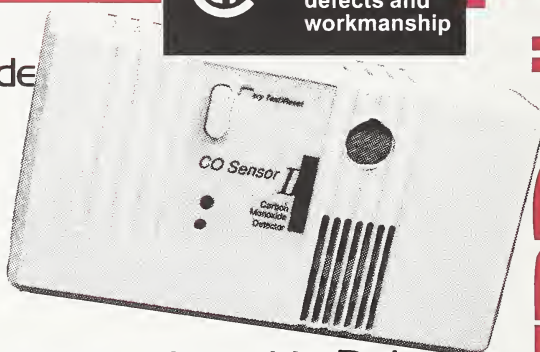
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against all  
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## Typical Carbon Monoxide sources at home

Carbon Monoxide Gas is lighter than air, is odourless, colourless & tasteless, therefore, it's named the "Silent Killer".

It is suggested that this detector be placed in the sleeping area either in the hallway or actual bedrooms.

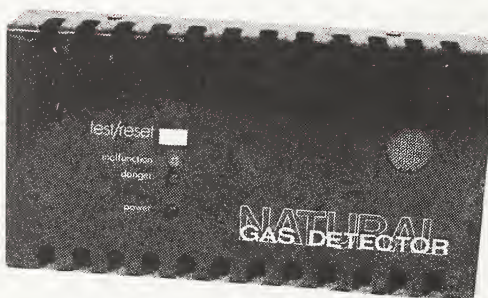


Carbon Monoxide Detector

**Silent,  
effective  
24 hour  
a day  
monitoring**

Gas leaks can occur in the home from gas appliances or from a gas leak in the street. It is suggested that this gas alarm should be installed in close proximity to the furnace.

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Asahi Gas Detectors

Thompson, Jim

The Nothing Man; New York, Dell Publishing Company, Inc.  
(1954, Author) 224p.

This is an intricately plotted murder novel, told in the first person by Clinton Brown, a veteran who has had his penis removed when ordered by his superior officer to go over the top, a mistaken order which Brown uses to needle his superior, now a fellow employee on a newspaper. Believing that if his disability were known, life would be unbearable, Brown hides behind a cynical intellectual front, needling and keeping in a defenceless position all his human contacts.

His wife, unable to understand his rejection of her love, becomes a prostitute; his superior officer turns to illicit liaisons to escape his suspicious wife and the needling Brown gives him; a woman who finds him her only escape from a meaningless existence commits suicide when she realizes the hopelessness of her position; and a vanity publisher whom he tries to kill when he suspects her of blackmailing him, accidentally dies. Uncertain whether he has succeeded in killing three women, Brown becomes friendly with a chief of police grafter and tries to throw him off the scent, learning too late that his attempts at murder have been futile.

This is a morbid, tautly told story, portraying the life of a hopelessly trapped individual in a way reminiscent of a mixture of James M. Cain and Robert Bloch. As a hard-boiled crime story, it would be hard to beat. The intricate plot is like those of M. P. Shiel and Harry Stephen Keeler.



## CO-ORDINATOR'S REPORT

It has seemed to me that the last six months have been the best we have had in regard to communication since we began the Fellowship of Christian Churches in Western Canada. Under the Articles of Agreement, I am to phone congregational representatives about every two months. This has been very useful in sending out newsletters.

Since the last Board Meeting, I have sent out more correspondence than usual. There was also a Christmas letter and newsletters in January and March.

With the Executive Minister I visited all congregations last fall. I showed slides and reported on the Quadrennial Assembly which I had attended in June. We also had a workshop lifting up Basic Mission Finance and presenting "People of the Parentheses".

The weekend of November 10-12 was a highlight when I shared in the activities of Hanna's 50th Anniversary. Another joyous experience was being in Home Street Christian Church for Ray Cuthbert's ordination and the festivities surrounding it.

February 5-9, I attended the CWF Staff Fellowship meeting. March 8 and 9 our Canadian Staff had a retreat prior to the All-Canada Committee Meeting March 9-12.

A lot of preparation and correspondence went into the planning of Fran Craddock's visit to western Canada. We met with the women in all congregations from April 16-22. There was a good response and I think there will be positive results.

I feel good about the last six months and with God's help we can make the next six months better.

Doris M. Johnstone

Thompson, Jim

Wild Town; Berkley, California, Creative Arts Book Company, (Black Lizard Books #?), (1957, Thompson, 1985, Estate) 163p.

Introduction  
Afterword

Barry Gifford v  
Geoffrey O'Brien

A middle-aged drifter is made hotel detective by an invalid millionaire and his sexpot wife, becomes involved in the accidental murder of a scheming accountant, falls in love with a beautiful girl whose relationship with a local law official is ambiguous, has a relationship with three women, including a beautiful chambermaid who turns out to be villainous.

This is the least satisfactory of the three novels I have read by the author, but it portrays his disillusioned and warped view of society. Apart from this it has little value.

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CELEBRATING  
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1962-1987  
LE PREMIER QUART DE SIÈCLE  
ÇA SE FÊTE!

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**FirstCity Trust**



Thompson, Loyd

Wide Is the Gate; New York, The Macaulay Company (1937)  
320p.

This is quite a realistic novel of a lecherous quack doctor, born to be a charlatan and determined to make money regardless of the welfare of his patients. Without innate capacity to learn the science of medicine, he schemes and cheats his way through examinations; by show and advertising builds up an occult practice; though not a good anatomist he specializes in surgery because there is bigger money, and butchers and kills people through his ineptness and disregard for anything but the money. He is enamored of women but betrays and uses them when he has won his way with them.

After going reluctantly to war, he returns to find himself unwelcome at the clinic where he had formerly worked, is left money by his fiancée after she drowns, conditionally upon his being ethical, manages to cover up his shady deals until the conditions have been satisfied, then establishes a chain of health hospitals by advertising over the radio. At first a success, enabling him to become mayor of a city and later governor of the state, his chasing of an "easy" girl leads him to neglect his affairs to the point that he is deposed and forced to establish a radio station in South America for his advertising. In the stock market crash, a possible \$5,000,000. is dissipated, and with only a few thousands, and a million in life insurance, he plots with the "easy" girl to fake death, collect the money and go to Europe. Killing his wife, who is hopelessly ill with cancer, he carries out this plan, but the girl collects the money, marries her boy friend, and Anthony's frantic letters to her enable the insurance investigators and the police to track him down. He contemplates suicide after capture, but lacks the courage, and resigns himself to trial and imprisonment.

This is an unflinching and at times brutal portrayal of a medical charlatan. The occultism is merely a manner of show and an episode of the medical rejuvenation processes does no more than summarize the apparently miraculous operations of Voronoff and Steinach, which show temporary results, but end in rapid senescence. This book does not belong in a fantasy collection, but is of considerable interest in connection with the methods and psychology of charlatanism.

An interesting novel.



Thompson, Vance

The Carnival of Destiny; New York, Moffat, Yard & Company;  
(1916, Publishers); Color frontispiece 314p.

Although the contents page lists 8 chapters, these are actually short historical stories involving (1) prehistoric characters (2) Mary Magdalene and Barabbas (3) Honoria and Attila (4) Guido and Madalena (5) Francois Villon and Margaret of Scotland (6) Matthew Hopkins bewitched to death (7) the rape of a woman by an officer of Napoleon and his forced marriage to the victim and (8) Poe's final days when the image of Virginia comes between Poe and Helen Whitman.

These stories may be worth re-reading for sidelights on the characters with which they deal, and there is sufficient fantasy to qualify the book for such a collection.

The author does not impress me.

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**FirstCity Trust**

Thompson, Vance

The Green Ray; Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Company;  
(1922, 1923, 1924, author) 310p.

Although the origin of the title is obscure to me, this novel portrays the alleged rejuvenation of an old broker and the efforts of his partner to locate and emulate him. The rejuvenation is rationalized by the discovery that the broker's son has impersonated him.

esteemed

The fact of an esteemed doctor scientist having bleached to white a negro boy aids in the deception; the doctor's hypnotic power having convinced the broker of his integrity. The son has fallen in love with a girl who entices the old broker into acting like a benevolent uncle, much to his partner's disgust.

The transition from fantasy to rationalistic treatment of the rejuvenation theme is poorly handled, and the characters are not well portrayed.

There is little to recommend this novel.

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C E L E B R A T I O N  
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— 1962-1987 —  
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C A S E F Ê T E !

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**FirstCity Trust**

Thompson, Vance

The Pointed Tower; New York, The A. L. Burt Company,  
(1922, The Ridgway Company) (1923, The Bobbs-Merrill Company)  
Frontispiece 329p.

This is an interesting murder mystery novel featuring Mr. Guelpa a retired Scientific detective of the Surety in Paris who happens to notice a contrived meeting of two criminals leaving clues to their identity on a brodge.

A tiara pledged with a jeweler as security for a loan to pay the debts of a spendthrift nobleman who has drained the resources of his American heiress wife constitutes the object of a dispute which leads to the murder of the nobleman. Guelpa is retained by the nobleman's father who suspects that his son's estranged wife is the murderess.

Complications keep the story advancing towards the solution which proves a least suspected man the murderer.

As in The Scarlet Iris, the mistress of a wealthy man is granted a happy marriage in spite of her past.

(I kept thinking that I had seen a book entitled Mr. Guelpa somewhere, but cannot remember anything more about it. Was there a sequel or prequel to this novel? )



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**FirstCity Trust**

Thompson, Vance

The Scarlet Iris; Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Company  
(1923, 1924, author), (1924, Publishers); Illustrated by A. D.  
Rahn 312p.

The mistress of a Russian nobleman seduces a wealthy American and he breaks his engagement to his childhood girlfriend. The siren fears the legend of little green men who impregnate girls, and this constitutes the only fantasy element in the novel.

The jilted girl is loved by a worthy young man who replaces the wealthy American, who learns that the Russian nobleman is an impostor of his half-brother who ultimately kills him in revenge leaving the American free to marry the seductress.

The author tries to point out that men are sexually free, while women are ostracized for not remaining virginal until they marry. My own view that single standard should apply seems to be supported by the author, though in another book he indicates that few men are virgins.

This novel is hackneyed and melodramatic, not worth keeping. The illustrations are good.

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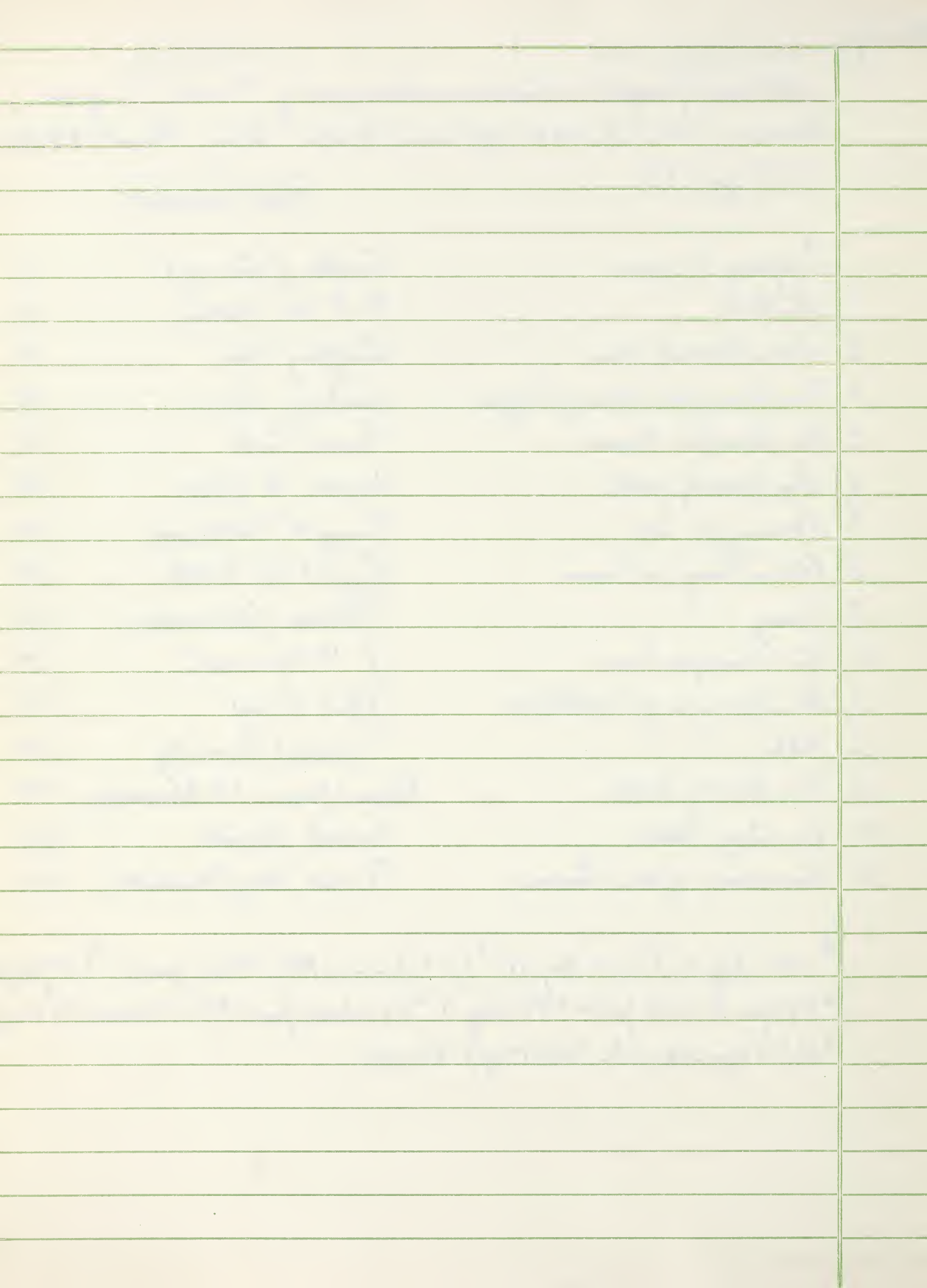
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**First City Trust**

"At Dead of Night" Selected and Arranged by Christine Campbell Thomson (Vol. 7 - The "Not at Night Series") London: Schwyn & Blount (1928) Ltd. 11-251 pp., N.D.

1. Creeping Fingers	Loretta G. Burrough	11.
2. The Owl	J. A. M. Webster	23.
3. Four Doomed Men	Geoffrey Vace	37.
4. The Curse of the House of Phipps	Seabury Quinn	59.
5. His Beautiful Hands	Oscar Cook	91.
6. The Seeds of Death	David H. Keller	99.
7. Passing of a God	Henry S. Whithead	125.
8. Prince Borgia's Mass	August W. Derlith	145.
9. Lussy	Flavia Richardson	151.
10. The Wonderful Lure	J. W. Kerruish	157.
11. The Scourge of Mektoub	Paul Ernst	171.
12. Rats	Michael Annesley	187.
13. The Idol of Death	Richard Jackson + R. Edwards Chapman	197.
14. The Grey Killer	Everill Horrell	207.
15. Guardians of the Graves	Charles Henry Mackintosh	235.

#1. W.T. Aug. 31; #2. W.T. Aug. 33; #3. O.S. Summer, 1931; #4. W.T. Jan. 30; #6. W.T. June-July 31;  
 #7. W.T. Jan. 31, Dec 38, Jul 54; #8. W.T. Aug. 31; #11. O.S. Dec 30-Jan 31; #14. W.T. Nov. 29; #15. W.T. Sep. 30  
 #10, #5 reprinted in The "Not at Night" Omnibus





"By Daylight Only" Selected and Arranged by Christine Campbell Thomson  
(Vol. 5- The Not at Night Series) London: Schuyler + Blount (1928) Ltd., 1929; 11-288 pp.

1.	The Chain	H. Warner Munn	11.
2.	The Pates	John Dwight	23.
3.	Pickman's Model	H. P. Lovecraft	37.
4.	The Last Laugh	C. Franklin Miller	54.
5.	At Number Eleven	Flavia Richardson	67.
6.	Devils of Po Lung	Bassett Morgan	76.
7.	The Rose Window	Charlton Lawrence Edholm	103.
8.	The Panthers of Shevgaon	Morgan Johnson	113.
9.	Medusa	Royal H. Jimmison	129.
10.	Picci-meal	Oscar Cook	140.
11.	Bells of Oceana	Arthur J. Burke	153.
12.	The Devil's Martyr	Signe Toksvig	169.
13.	The Cave of Spiders	William R. Hickey	193.
14.	The Hitch-Baiter	R. Anthony	203.
15.	The Zimmer	Douglas Newton	214.
16.	Blood	Rupert Grayson	226.
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19.	In Kashla's Garden	Oscar Schisgall	257.
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#7. W.T. Aug 28; #9. W.T. Apr. 28, May 38; #10. W.T. Feb 30; #11. W.T. Dec 27, Apr 34; #12. W.T. Jun 28;  
#13. W.T. Nov. 28; #14. W.T. Dec 27; #17. W.T. Mar 28; #19. W.T. May 27; #20. W.T. Dec. 28, Dec. 39

#1, #3, #10, #14, #17, #20 reprinted in the "Not at Night" Omnibus



Thomson, Christine Campbell

The Incredible Island; London, Geoffrey Bles (May, 1924)  
317p.

The author had edited a series of weird tales anthologies and I assumed that this novel would be worth reading.

It commences, however, like a schoolboy adventure and does not rise above that level. Two Englishmen, one five years younger than the other and wealthy is adventurous and treats all events as challenges, the other falls in love with the island's Princess who is about to be crowned following the death of her father. She is challenged for the rule of the island by a coarse but courageous giant who is prepared to divorce his wife if the Princess will marry him.

Although the island's population is only 1500, war ensues and the younger Englishman is killed while bravely defending the Princess. Defeated in battle, the Princess drops her jewelled crown into the sea as she escapes with the older Englishman with whom she has fallen in love. Had she won the battle, marriage with a commoner would have been impossible for her, so defeat was the only happy solution to the problem.

The main incredibility of the island is the "tempest in a teapot" war and the stupidity of many of the incidents. This novel does not even qualify as fantasy apart from the existence of the unknown island, and is more like the Graustark novels of George Barr McCutcheon.

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**FirstCity Trust**

More Not at Night; London, Arrow Books Ltd. (#608),  
(1961) 192p.

Contents

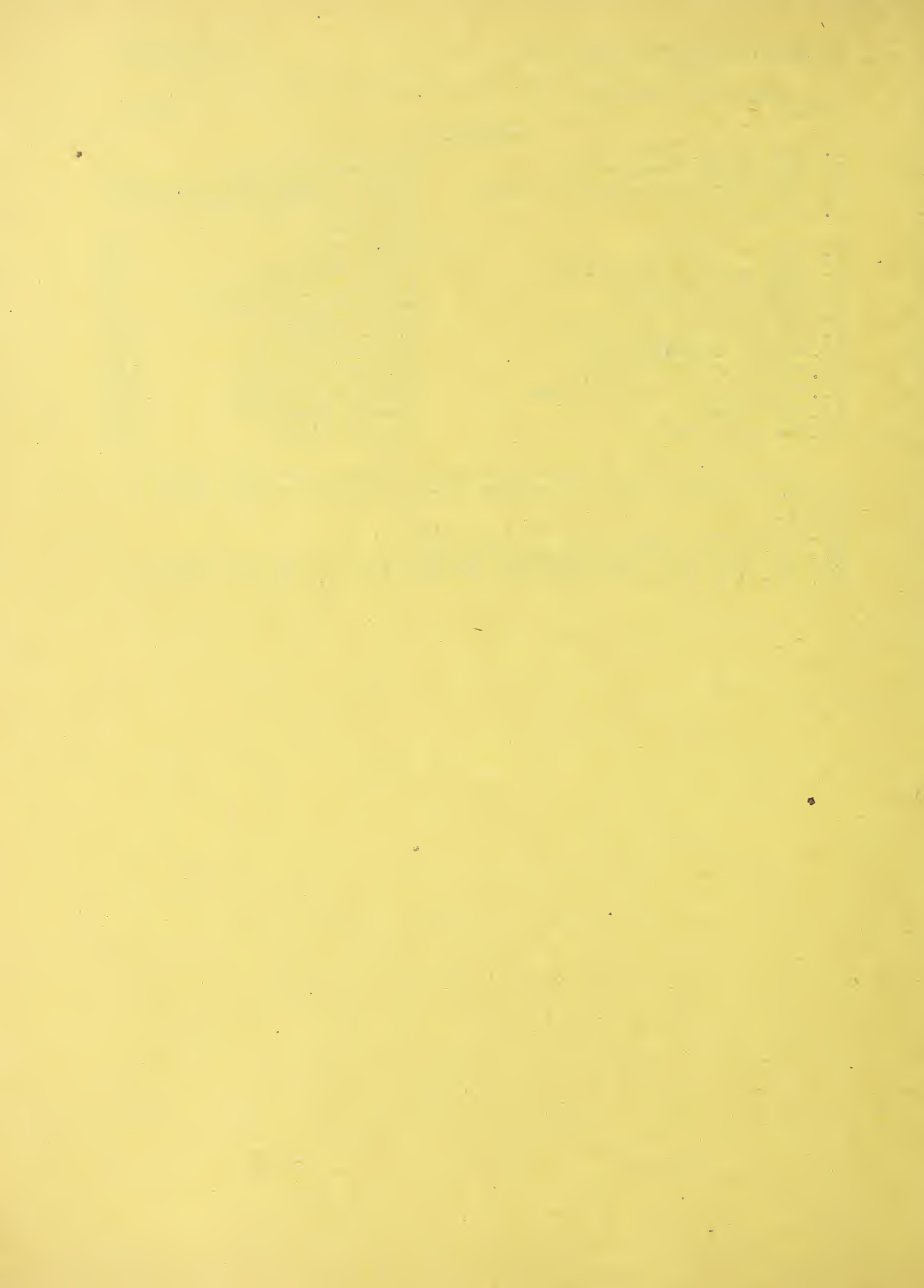
1. The Closed Door	Harold Ward	9
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4. Swamp Horror	Will Smith and R. J. Robbins	48
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12. The Thing in the Cellar	David H. Keller	156
13. The Crack	Oswell Blakeston	164
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The contents of this paperback differ from the stories in the original "Not at Night" series volume of the same title.

#2, #14, reprinted from "Not at Night".

#7, reprinted from At Dead of Night.

#1, #4, #6, #12, #13 are also in the "Not at Night" Omnibus.



1. Not at Night
2. More Not at Night
3. You'll Need a Nightlight
4. Gruesome Cargoes
5. By Daylight Only
6. Switch on the Light
7. At Dead of Night
8. Grim Death
9. Keep on the Light
10. Terror by Night
11. Nightmare by Daylight
12. The "Not at Night" Omnibus

These volumes were published between October, 1925 and February, 1936, in London, by Selwyn & Blount, Ltd. The first eleven were in pasteboard covers, price 2 Shillings. The Omnibus was cloth-bound, but the grade of paper was little better than that used for the earlier volumes, and not as good as some.

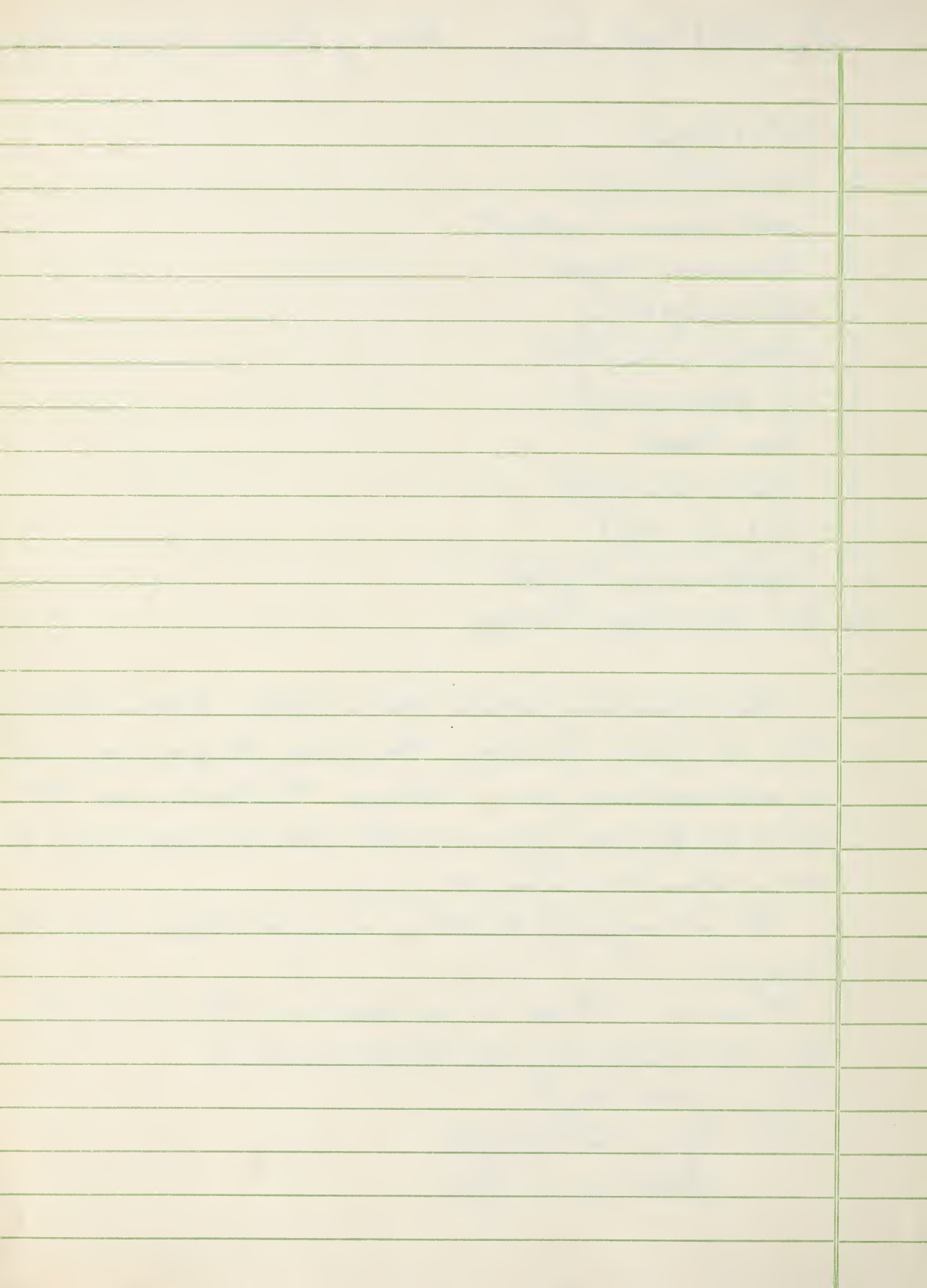
The vast majority of the stories were reprinted from *Weird Tales Magazine*.

A new series - Arrow - in paperback around 1960 has two titles the same as the originals, but different contents

#586. Not at Night.

#608. More Not at Night.

Still Not at Night.





The "Not at Night" Omnibus. Selected and Arranged and with an Introduction by Christine Campbell Thomson; London: Selwyn & Blount, Ltd., N.D. 9-510 pp.

1.	Introduction	Christine Campbell Thomson	9.
2.	The Curse of Yig	Zealia Brown Reed	11.
3.	Lips of the Dead	H. J. Stamper	31.
4.	The Honderful June	Jessie Douglas Kervinick	41.
5.	The Death Plant	Michael Swynn	57.
6.	The Hitch-Baiter	R. Anthony	65.
7.	The Library	Hester Holland	79.
8.	The Inn	Guy Preston	91.
9.	The Phantom Drug	A. H. Kaffer	107.
10.	Pickman's Model	H. P. Lovecraft	117.
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14.	The Crack	Oswell Blakeston	181.
15.	Suzanne	J. Joseph Renaud	203.
16.	The Accursed Isle	Mary Elizabeth Counselman	221.
17.	The Legion of Evil	Warden Ledge	233.
18.	The House of Horror	Seabury Quinn	241.
19.	The Way He Died	Guy Preston	265.
20.	The Horror in the Museum	Hazel Heald	277.
21.	The Copper Bowl	George Fielding Eliot	309.
22.	The Hatcher in the Green Room	Hugh B. Cave	323.
23.	Black Curtains	G. Fredrick Montefiore	341.
24.	The Author's Tale	L. A. Lewis	349.



#3, #23 repainted from "Not at Night"  
 #6, #10, #21, #25, #26, #34 repainted from "By Daylight Only"  
 #4, #11 repainted from "At Road of Night"

#30, N.T. Dec. 33; #31, N.T. Mar. 32; #34, N.T. Mar. 28; #36, N.T. Apr. 33; #15, N.T. Apr. 30;  
 Dec. 39; #22, N.T. Aug. 33; #23, N.T. Mar. 25; #25, N.T. Apr. 28; #26, N.T. Oct. 30; #28, N.T. Mar. 26;  
 Oct. 22, Nov. 36; #12, N.T. Aug. 30; #16, N.T. Nov. 33; #18, N.T. Jul. 26; #20, N.T. Jul. 33; #21, N.T. Apr. 28;  
 #6, N.T. Mar. 29, Apr. 39; #3, N.T. Jun. 25, Jan. 40; #6, N.T. Dec. 27; #9, N.T. Apr. 26, Nov. 39; #10, N.T.

25.	The Chair	H. Hauer Mumm	363.
26.	Piece - Head	Oscar Cook	375.
27.	The Dream	Heater Holland	387.
28.	dump House	Hill Smith & R. J. Robbins	399.
29.	The Seven Locked Room	Joan Douglas Kinnick	411.
30.	The Chastaine Episode	Henry D. Whitaker	431.
31.	The Thing in the Cellar	David H. Keller	449.
32.	The Black Horse	David Richardson	457.
33.	Piece	Anthony Dore	465.
34.	The Dream	August Asch	475.
35.	Little Red Shoes	London Cheson	485.
36.	The Cloud Door	Harold Ward	501.

Not at Night; Selected and arranged by CCT; London,  
 Selwyn & Blount, Ltd. (October, 1927, 8th ptg), (October,  
 1925) 240p.

# Contents

1. Monsters of the Pit	Paul S. Powers	9
2. Four Wooden Stakes	Victor Roman	28
3. The Third Thumb-Print	Mortimer Levitan	43
4. Lips of the Dead	W. J. Stamper	61
5. The Devil Bed	Gerald Dean	71
6. Death-Waters	Frank Belknap Long, Jr.	97
7. Black Curtains	G. Frederick Montefiore	113
8. The Plant-Thing	R. G. Macready	121
9. His Family	C. Franklin Miller	130
10. A Hand from the Deep	Romeo Poole	141
11. The Tortoise-Shell Cat	Grege La Spina	158
12. The Case of the Russian Ste- vedore	Henry W. Whitehill	178
13. The Leopard's Trail	W. Chiswell Collins	189
14. The Last Trip	Archie Binns	217
15. The Purple Cincture	H. Thompson Rich	227

The contents of this first volume of the "Not at Night" series differ from those of the Arrow paperback (1960).  
 1.6-25.; 2.2-25,(8-9)-36; 3.6-25; 4.6-25, 1-40; 5.9-25; 6.  
 12-24, 9-33; 7.3-25; 8.7-25; 9.12-24; 10.12-24; 11.11-24;  
 12.12-24; 13.2-25; 14.8-25; 15.8-25, 10-37 (W.T.issues)

#4, #7, reprinted in the "Not at Night" Omnibus.

#2, #10, reprinted in the Arrow Not at Night.

#3, #14, reprinted in the Arrow More Not at Night.



Not at Night; London, Arrow Books Ltd. (#586), (1960,  
1962) 192p.

Contents

1. The Accursed Isle	Mary Elizabeth Counselman	9
2. Four Wooden Stakes	Victor Roman	21
3. Teeth	Galen C. Colin	33
4. The Witch-Baiter	R. Anthony	40
5. Pussy	Flavia Richardson	50
6. The Curse of Yig	Zealia Brown Reed	57
7. The Way He Died	Guy Preston	76
8. The Chain	H. Warner Munn	85
9. Island of Doom	Bassett Morgan	96
10. When Glister Walked	Oscar Cook	112
11. Lord of the Talking Heads	Arthur Woodward	130
12. The Scream	Hester Holland	142
13. A Hand from the Deep	Romeo Poole	153
14. Pigmy Island	Edmond Hamilton	165

The contents of this paperback differ from those in the original volume of the "Not at Night" series of the same title.  
 #2, #13, reprinted from the original.  
 #5, reprinted from At Dead of Night.  
 #4, #8, reprinted from By Daylight Only.  
 #1, #4, #7, #8, #12, #14 are also in the "Not at Night" Omnibus.





Thomson, Edward William

Old Man Savarin and Other Stories; Toronto, William  
Briggs; Montreal, C. W. Coates; Halifax, S. F. Huestis, 1895  
289p.

Contents

1. Old Man Savarin	7
2. The Privilege of the Limits	29
3. McGrath's Bad Night	45
4. Great Godfrey's Lament	67
5. The Red-Headed Windego	89*
6. The Shining Cross of Rigaud	109*
7. Little Baptiste	125
8. The Ride by Night	152
9. Drafted	174
10. A Turkey Apiece	199
11. Grandpapa's Wolf Story	219
12. The Waterloo Veteran	239
13. John Bedell	251
14. Verbitzsky's Stratagem	271

The stories in this volume were reprinted in 1917 and I read them in the reprint volume. #1 was #5; #2 was #2; #3 was #7; #4 was #6; #5 was #12; #6 was #8; #7 was #11; #8 was #13; #9 was #14; #10 was #15; #11 was not reprinted; #12 was #3; #13 was reprinted as #4 "John Bedell, U. E. Loyalist"; #14 was not reprinted.

Consequently, only two stories in this volume are of fantasy interest, but three in the reprint edition.





Thomson, Edward William

Old Man Savarin Stories: Tales of Canada and Canadians;  
Illustrated by Charles W. Jefferys; Toronto, S. B. Gundry  
(1917) (New York, George H. Doran Company) 344pp.

Contents

1. The Canadian Abroad	xivP
2. Privilege of the Limits	15
3. The Waterloo Veteran	28
4. John Bedell, U.E. Loyalist	38
5. Old Man Savarin	54
6. Great Godfrey's Lament	72
7. McGrath's Bad Night	90
8. Shining Cross of Rigaud	108*
9. Dour Davie's Drive	121
10. Fetherick's Peril	139
11. Little Baptiste	158
12. Red-Headed Windego	180*
13. The Ride by Night	197
14. "Drafted"	215
15. A Turkey Apiece	235
16. The Swartz Diamond	252
17. Boss of the World	283*
18. Miss Minnelly's Management	313

This is a collection of very good stories. Though only a few of interest to fantasy fans, the entire book is well worth reading. #8, though not primarily fantasy, has a vision recorded as an incident in the story; #12 is of interest to give a side-light on Algernon's (Blackwood) story "The Wendigo", though Thomson explains his as a hoax; and #17 is a surprisingly good science fiction story.

Until I read this book, I was not aware that 53,000 Canadians served Abraham Lincoln's cause in the American Civil War. Stories #13, 14 & 15 are Civil War Stories.

This volume is not listed by either Bleiler or Day; and the fantasy content may be insufficient to enable the volume to be classified as fantasy.



The Mystery Book; London and Glasgow, Wm. Collins Sons  
& Co. Ltd., no date; Illustrated 1086p.

### Contents

Introduction	H. Douglas Thomason	7
1. Miss Bracegirdle Does Her Duty	Stacy Aumonier	23
2. A. V. Laider	Max Beerbohm	40*
3. Thread o' Scarlet	J. J. Bell	60p
4. The Man and the Snake	Ambrose Bierce	73*
5. The Occupant of the Room	Algernon Blackwood	80*
6. A Terribly Strange Bed	W. Wilkie Collins	89
7. The Horla	Guy De Maupassant	105*
8. The Black Veil	Charles Dickens	127
9. The Ivory God	J. S. Fletcher	140*
10. The Squire's Story	Mrs. Gaskell	153
11. The Furnished Room	O. Henry	169*
12. A Tale of Terror	Thomas Hood	176
13. The Fall of the House of Usher	Edgar Allan Poe	179*
14. The Smile of La Gioconda	Morley Roberts	199
15. The Invisible Man	H. G. Wells	206*
16. My Adventure at Chislehurst	A. J. Alan	331
17. The Nice Girl	H. C. Bailey	340
18. The Game Played in the Dark	Ernest Bramah	360
19. The Swedish Match	Anton Chekhov	381
20. The Envelope	J. Storer Clouston	401
21. The Missing Baronet	G.D.H. and M.I.Cole	415
22. The Mystery of the Sleeping-Car Express	Freeman Wills Crofts	440
23. The Adventure of the Speckled Band	Arthur Conan Doyle	464
24. Mr. Higginbotham's Catastrophe	Nathaniel Hawthorne	490
25. The Wrong House	E. W. Hornung	501
26. Another Shot in the Locker	Michael Kent	515
27. The Black Pearl	Maurice Leblanc	523
28. The Cave of Ali Baba	Dorothy L. Sayers	539
29. The Green Mamba	Edgar Wallace	586
30. Jerry Jarvis's Wig	R. H. Barham	603*
31. The Last Seance	Agatha Christie	620*
32. The Upper Berth	F. Marion Crawford	634*
33. The Haunted Ships	Allan Cunningham	654*
34. Mrs. Veal	Daniel Defoe	669*
35. Out of the Deep	Walter de la Mare	678*
36. A Night at an Inn	Lord Dunsany	705p*
37. The Monkey's Paw	W. W. Jacobs	718*
38. The Turn of the Screw	Henry James	729*
39. Oh, Whistle and I'll Come to You, my Lad	M. R. James	829*
40. The Witch Aunt	Charles Lamb	850*
41. Thurnley Abbey	Perceval Landon	857*
42. Green Tea	Sheridan Le Fanu	872*
43. The Haunted and the Haunters	E. Bulwer Lytton	906*
44. The Werewolf	Frederick Marryat	942*
45. The Open Door	Mrs. Oliphant	962*
46. Tcheriapi	Sax Rohmer	1002*
47. Wandering Willie's Tale	Sir Walter Scott	1020*
48. Where Their Fire Is Not Quenched	May Sinclair	1040*
49. The Judge's House	Bram Stoker	1060*

This excellent anthology contains two complete novels,  
so should be kept instead of the individual volumes.



Thomson, Roy (Lord Thomson of Fleet)

After I Was Sixty; Illustrated; Don Mills, Ontario,  
Thomas Nelson & Sons (Canada) Limited (1975, author); Index  
224r.

I was pleasantly surprised to find that Roy Thomson, like many other wealthy men, though frankly acquisitive and a shrewd business man, portrays himself as open, honest, and acknowledging the responsibility which custodians of wealth like himself owe to their fellow-men..

Although Ken is several times mentioned in the narrative, and was apparently given responsibility and shared Roy's activities from early manhood, no opinion is expressed as to his business ability. It is merely declared that Ken and his father shared the notion that in any speculative investments, their personal fortunes, rather than the business interests, were at risk.

A Canadian, Thomson made his first large investment in the newspaper world in Scotland, where he was ostracized at first, and only gradually achieved acceptance. He admits his mistakes in not recognizing local manners and customs, but is adamant that his acquisitions of newspapers were always in the public interest, and many times to save the other papers from failure.

His financial advisers enabled him to maneuver stock issues in order to finance acquisitions, and it is not clear whether the general public was footing the bill for "super-money" in "Adam Smith's" word.

Canada Permanent rate the Thomson Newspapers as No. 1 on this category of investment, so its reputation as a moneymaker seems established.





"LIFE, DEATH, AND IMMORTALITY" by William Hanna Thomson, M.D., LL.D.  
Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, 1911.

There may be a great ocean of life from which every individual life is derived and to which it may return. But we see it only in separate living forms; it is neither universal nor general, but individual and particular. The virus of hydrophobia or of yellow fever is too small to be seen through any microscope; but every biologist is certain that each is as distinct and specific as any visible species.

Physical life is possible only within a narrow range of temperature. 212 degrees, that of boiling water, usually sterilizes or kills all life. In the solar system, only earth is the abode of life. Venus keeps the same face sunwards always; its light side is too hot; its dark side too cold. Mercury is the same. Jupiter must consist largely of fluids and vapors because of its low specific gravity. Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Jupiter are thought by astronomers to be in much the same state as the earth was before it cooled so as to have a solid crust largely covered with water and an atmosphere. The atmosphere of Mars is as thin as that on the top of our Andes. It has periods of summer and winter, during which its poles alternately turn white as if from snow. Telescopic researches since Lowell make it appear that the "canals" are simply physical markings like the great rifts in our Antarctic ice cap.

3 great epochs in the history of life on earth:

1. Microscopic unicellular forms were the sole life forms for untold ages. All limestones were made by them. They still constitute the largest division of the kingdom of life, being prevalent wherever life is possible, while larger forms, plant or animal, are necessarily local. But for them, plants and animals would soon cease to exist.

2. The Cambrian period of geology has rocks which contain the first known remains of multicellular life. Previously every cell lived by and for itself, multiplying only by simple division; now cells co-operated to form bodies. So nicely is each part of a multicellular body related to the others that Prof. Richard Owen, by studying the relations of a single tooth, finally reconstructed the whole animal, as later proved by discovery of its fossil remains.

The tissues of a multicellular body differ in rank. Some are merely mechanical in their functions: tendons, ligaments, or the cartilages which cushion the surfaces of joints. Others are for necessary secretions. The muscle cells are of higher rank. The highest is the nerve cell, the most perfect instrument for promoting quick coordination in the whole body. It is difficult to measure the distance between the animal called Stentor, having only one afferent nerve bringing a sensation to its center and one reacting to the stimulus, and the vast array of associated centers with their connecting fibers in the nervous system of a cat.

3. Personal beings. Man is infinitely more than an animal, but there is nothing in his physical frame which explains why he is so. In every other animal its physical development explains everything, but nothing physical explains man. The brain of the chimpanzee contains every lobe and lobule found in the human brain; but to all eternity the chimpanzee could not overtake man. Besides being an animal, man is a person, which no other earthly creature is. His material body is too weak to bear the burden of his conscious will without resting from that burden in unconscious sleep for one third of his bodily existence. Evolution of the animal Homo can never explain the person Man. Personality is always and forever invisible.

It is now universally admitted that the brain is the organ of the mind. The word brain does not occur in the Bible. Its writers looked



upon the heart as the seat of the feelings, the bowels as the seat of the emotions, while the mind, or intellect, was in the kidneys. Aristotle said that the brain's chief business was to cool the blood for the heart. We now know that the brain can be used for any special mental process only after a material place in it has been prepared or organized for such a process. A man whose brain in one place has been ruined by an apoplectic clot may be unable to utter a word, though he can understand whatever is spoken to him. Another cannot read. This is no fault of his eyes; he has become word blind. Or he can read French but not English, because the English brain seat only has been destroyed. His ability to read and speak may go, but he may continue to read and calculate in figures.

The brain is a true pair organ like the eyes, ears, etc., and consists of two perfectly matched hemispheres. In the human being, only one of the brain hemispheres is the organ of the mind and personality. The other hemisphere is not used for any mental act whatever, but only has the power to receive the sensations and to move the muscles of its corresponding half of the body. This fact alone suffices to show that brain matter of itself can neither think nor do anything; if it could, then both hemispheres would share equally in mind, and in the attributes of personality, which is not at all the case.

At birth, neither hemisphere knows anything. The baby is able only to cry, then begins to learn by the use of its hands. The hand most used wholly determines which of its two hemispheres is going on to learn what only a human brain can learn. If the baby is right-handed, the brain centers for such exclusively human faculties as speech will be found in the left hemisphere, because the brain fibers which move the muscles cross in their paths, so that the left hemisphere governs the muscles of the right side of the body, and vice versa. Both hemispheres are equally good for becoming human in faculty, but only one achieves this high distinction according to its relation to the most used hand. (Wonder about ambidexters)

The hand holds this important relation because by it the child begins to make its wants known to others, and to the end of life gestures continue to accompany, or actually take the place of speech. Besides this, the child is trying to find out what things are by its hand or its sense of touch. The brain centers governing hand movements are in close proximity to the centers for moving the lips and tongue, and the child therefore soon adds vocal speech to gesture speech, till by constant repetition the speech centers in the brain are organized.

If brain centers could of themselves turn into speech centers, both hemispheres would speak spontaneously. The speech centers are formed in only one hemisphere because they are formed or created by the child's own personality, and not at all by its brain, which is the mere passive instrument of the personality. This is proved because in after years, if the person wishes to learn a new language he must do it all himself by unremitting, hard work for months or years. If he succeeds, a new brain layer has been created in his head for talking, say French, which is then laid over the old English layer, but so independent of it that one may be ruined, leaving him in possession of the other.

Musicians and tailors have lost all ability to ply their trades, the first because of an injury to the music center in the temporal lobe of the brain. Every special mental power, which is acquired by prolonged effort on the part of the man himself, is the most personal of all things.

"Physicians were once charged with being the most materialistic of all professional men, but they are now coming forward with discoveries about the unseen personality in us, which furnish the most convincing arguments of all against the doctrines of materialism."

"I" am not identical with my body, for my hand or foot may be amputated without my losing any part of my personality. One half of the brain does not think at all; the half which does is taught to do so by the man, who uses whichever hemisphere is more convenient. The Chinese and Japanese, together constituting one third of the human race, believe in the continued existence after death of their ancestors, whom they worship as now supernatural beings. This doctrine gives rise to atheism, for with the guidance of their ancestors, they have no need for God, whose name they have forgotten.

Confucianism is powerless against ancestor-worship, for it is only a system of ethics governing behavior in this world. Buddhism is not a religion, but a system of philosophy. First premise: evil comes from consciousness which is the source of appetites and desires; therefore, highest attainment of the Buddhist is to pass into Nirvana, which is an eternal state of unconsciousness.

Ancestor-worship peoples the next world with countless human spirits whose nature is unchanged from that of self-interest which governs the actions of men who have not been spiritually changed on this earth.

Belief in the existence of a hereafter originated the customs of funerals.

A high degree of civilization is marked chiefly by co-operation. I have heard Mohammendans wonder how men could so trust one another as to form a great commercial company. The old East India Company, which for so long ruled over India's millions, was always an enigma to Asiatics.

A consistent materialist maintains that the only and ultimate cause of anything is Chance. He does not mean that the phenomena of physical life do not occur according to fixed laws; but that those laws came into existence by chance and had nothing to do with intelligent purpose or design.

Darwin did not assume that his theory accounted for the origin of life, but only for the Origin of Species. He ignored the most ancient, stable and largest division of the Kingdom of Life, that of the microscopic unicellular organism. But this Kingdom is characterized by the greatest variety of distinct and permanent species. Darwin confines himself entirely to the multicellular forms which first appeared in the Cambrian period. Starting with the fecundity of living forms illustrated in the seeds of plants and the eggs of insects and of fishes, the survival of the very few who came to maturity he ascribed to a fortuitous or chance possession by the individual of some special advantage which was better adapted to its environment. Environment kills off all those not adapted to it. The basic principle of the doctrine is negative. Natural Selection produces nothing; it merely kills off the unfit.

We have three great nervous systems, 1, the brain, 2, the spinal cord, 3, the Great Sympathetic. For the purposes of life, the last is the most important. The brain may reason and argue in vain about a love affair; that matter belongs exclusively to the Sympathetic, which governs the emotions and feelings. At an early period in fetal life a twig of the sympathetic begins to roll on itself like a ball of twine until it finally breaks away from its parent nerve and taking to itself a capsule it then adheres to the top of the kidney on each side for life. These two small glands are the adrenals, more essential to life than the kidneys themselves, for both kidneys may be surgically removed without the animal dying so promptly as when the adrenals are cut away. Slow destruction of the adrenals by tuberculosis causes the fatal disorder Addison's Disease. Sufferers die from pure debility, and often the skin becomes strangely discolored. Adrenals make a drug called adrenalin, which can arrest the progress of Addison's Disease if taken in daily doses.



Branches of the sympathetic ramify on the coats of the arteries, contract or relax the arteries according to the time needs of the different organs. The stomach requires 9 times as much blood when digesting food as when empty; these vasomotor branches of the sympathetic perform the duty of blood distribution. In Addison's disease, the vasomotor nerves are paralysed from deficiency of adrenalin in the blood.

The Islands of Langerhans are structures of special cells making isolated but important little glands whose secretion is discharged directly into the blood like the adrenals. They are embedded in the body of the pancreas, but have nothing to do with the secretion of that vital organ, which is discharged into the intestine through its own duct. A wasting of the Islands of Langerhans causes an incurable form of that fatal disease Diabetes Mellitus, in which bread becomes a virulent poison. Diabetics can eat no bread, sugar or starches in any form, and are apt to die in a kind of coma caused by a too acid condition of the blood.

The thyroid gland deals mainly with the needs of the body during the reproductive period, after which they waste away. Atrophy of this gland in early or middle life is accompanied by a great secretion of a mucouslike fluid in all the tissues of the body, resembling dropsy, and causing a serious depression of nervous functions, particularly of the mind. Condition is successfully treated by extracts of thyroid glands of sheep or pigs. Embedded in the thyroid are little glands called the parathyroids. When these are removed, animals die from tetanic convulsions, if they are not too old, for old dogs can have the whole thyroid removed without bad effects.

The pituitary gland is situated in a little depression called the sella turcica, or Turkish saddle, in the most solid of bones at the base of the skull. It weighs on the average 5 grains, is divided into 2 parts, only the anterior of which seems to be endowed with its exceptional properties. Stimulation by proximity of a tumor causes frightful deformities in the growth of the bones, especially of the face, and in the development of the joints of the hands and feet. If these changes begin early in life they lead to gigantism. Atrophy or wasting of the pituitary leads to infantilism, or dwarfing, with general arrest of growth of mind as well as body.

There is nothing in the laws of physics or of chemistry which in the least approaches or explains what life is. Each species begins its individual growth from a microscopic dot which contains all the past story of the living growth and every part of its future frame.

During its earthly life the human body is incessantly changing its materials, but always under the control of one unseen agency.

The imagination is purely an earthly faculty which can draw its pictures only with materials furnished by earthly experience.

Thorndike, russell

The Slype; New York, Lincoln Mac Veagh: The Dial Press;  
1928 Author's Edition 320p.

This complicated and contrived mystery novel has overtones of the macabre, but is rationalized to a comfortable conclusion.

Believing himself responsible for the death of a comrade, a wealthy man is trailed by a blackmailer and tries to salve his conscience by gifts to a cathedral. Clerical characters play a large part in the events, which are humorously triggered by an urchin too smart for the policeman he badgers.

The author is most famous for his "Dr. Syn" and this novel refers to him although it is not really a sequel.

Far too detailed, and somewhat "precious", I found the story more tedious than exciting.

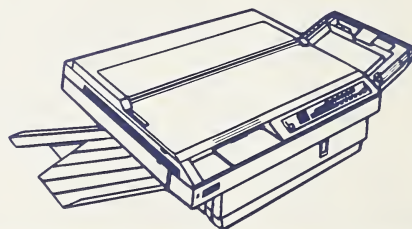
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Thorne, Guy

When It Was Dark: The Story of a Great Conspiracy;  
Toronto, William Briggs, 1906; front. 391p.

Some 150,000 copies of this religious novel were sold, and it is important as inspiring "The Mystery of Mar Saba" by J. H. Hunter. Both have the identical theme: conspiracy to indicate that Jesus never rose from the dead, but that his body was removed from the tomb by Joseph of Arimathea. Both novels depict the downfall of conventional Christian morality, economic chaos, and the battle between religious and social morality.

The story begins in Walktown, Manchester district, with Mr. Byars, the vicar, having a daughter engaged to his curate, Basil Gortre, who is about to leave the parish to go to London under Father Ripon (who reminds me of Uncle Bill Rose). Gortre is impressed with the idea that Constantine Schuabe, a Jewish industrialist, is a modern antichrist, and a close meeting with him leaves Gortre ill of brain fever. Schuabe holds in his economic power an archaeological scholar, Professor Robert Llwelllyn, of the British Museum, and by freeing him of debts and giving him 50,000 pounds he gets him to forge a document which is later discovered by an explorer friend of Gortre's who rooms with him in London. Gortre's other roommate is a newspaperman named Harold Spence, who, when he receives Cyril Hands' letter telling of the discovery, speaks to the editor of the London Wire, who, after conferring with the Prime Minister, publicizes it. Llwelllyn keeps an actress Gertrude Hunt, who, impressed with Gortre's sermons, forsakes her old life, and by guile gets Llwelllyn to tell her of the conspiracy. Spence goes to Palestine, forces a Greek who has helped Llwelllyn to "plant" the forgery to confess the crime. Prior to the unmasking of the conspiracy, Cyril Hands dies of a heart attack brought on by knowledge of what his discovery has meant to the world; a fortune teller in Palestine tells Spence of the death just before the news reaches authorities by wire.

Schuabe as antichrist; the forged document and its consequences; and the geomancer are the three principal fantasy elements in this novel.





Thorne, Nicola

The Girls; New York, Random House (1967, Thorne) 215p.

In a roominghouse operated by Morag are five girls, a Jewish writer of highbrow novels, a virginal scientist of 30, two harum-scarum flappers, and The Beauty who is more interested in getting enough sleep and maintaining her complexion than in personal relationships or sex.

All of these women have lovers, the two flappers being promiscuous; the scientist is seduced and the writer has a miscarriage, both incidents being graphically described.

The characters and their love-lives fill the book, the plot being merely the interactions of the girls and their lovers. The writing is fair only, but the book is reasonably interesting.

I rather doubt that this is a portrayal of actual life. It seems to me that such open sexual behavior is unlikely to be displayed.



Thornton, Willis

Newton D. Baker and His Books; Cleveland, Ohio, Press  
of Western Reserve University (1954) 85p.

This book is divided between a listing of books which were annotated by Baker, Secretary of War in World War One, and the annotations which are quoted.

Of the books listed, I have a fair number, but have read only a few. Charles Alden Seltzer inscribed books to Baker, as did several other authors in whom I am interested.

Baker made a note that the writings of Sir Philip Gibbs would serve best to portray the war years and their aftermath, just as some other person said much the same of the Lanny Budd novels of Sinclair Lewis with reference to the second world war.

This book is not important to me, but some of the comments make me think that they would serve as footnotes to history.



Thorp, Roderick; and Blake, Robert

The Music of Their Laughter: An American Album; New York, Evanston, and London, Harper & Row (1970) 187p.

This is a symposium of taped interviews with 32 teen-aged or college youths coming from upper-middle income homes. All of them have tried drugs, and most of them have had what used to be considered precocious sex experience. Very few of the youths have definite goals in life, and some who have viewed the drug scene say that others who have chosen drugs as a way of life know that they are on a suicide course, but continue because they see nothing in life more worthwhile.

The speech seems to me to be full of drug jargon and mannerisms unsuitable for youths from good homes, and it is apparent that there is too much money available. A sound and responsible outlook is the exception rather than the rule, but it seems that parents often abdicate their responsibilities and that the schools are operated as a system rather than educationally. There is one instance, very well done, to show the fear of the authorities to expose students to facts if the sources are not fully investigated and approved.

Rego Park, Queens, is said to be "a characterless neighborhood of medium-and high-rise apartments".



Thorp, Roderick; and Blake, Robert

Wives: An Investigation; New York, M. Evans and Company,  
Inc. (1971, authors) 356p.

This book comprises a series of taped interviews with a number of wives who outlined their marriages, most of them failures. Lack of training for sex and marriage responsibilities, immaturity of either husband or wife, or conflicting interests, appear to be the main reasons for failure; but one factor that is often apparent is the failure of the husband to appreciate and understand the nature of feminine psychology, and the need to make the woman feel feminine and needed.

Although this is not an important study, it does give some insights into the reasons for marital conflict.





Thorpe, Francis Newton

The Divining Rod: A Story of the Oil Regions; Boston,  
Little, Brown, and Company, 1905 356p.

Although primarily the story of business rivalry between oil producers, this novel is fairly uncommon in portraying the daily life of a family of spiritualists.

From childhood the heroine Helen Bostwick knows companions in the spirit world, particularly her dead sister Birdie; her mother also gets messages from Birdie but often through a medium Elder Blaisdon whose divining road locates many oil wells where none had been known to exist. Blaisdon is untrustworthy, but his divining power is genuine.

The Bostwicks are tricked into selling oilbearing land and its purchaser becomes so powerful that the Bostwicks are forced near bankruptcy. A young chemist is tricked by their rival into losing a patent on a refining process, falls in love with Helen and joins the Bostwicks, producing improved refining methods to aid them in battling their rival.

Too much of the story is devoted to the deception of a girl who bears an out of wedlock child, false accusations concerning its paternity, and misunderstandings which complicate romance. The spiritualistic elements are not emphasised, but are portrayed as an important element in the Bostwicks' household.

Business spying and manoeuvring are described realistically and this novel seems to be an accurate description of pioneer oil industry development.

Like many mediums, Helen's contact with the unseen diminishes as she matures. Her early life agrees with those of many mediums who had invisible playmates.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
May 1, 1996

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**FirstCity Trust**

### Three Initiates

The Kybalion: A Study of the Hermetic Philosophy of Ancient Egypt and Greece; Chicago, Ill., The Yogi Publication Society (1908) 223p.

This is an elementary and repetitious exposition of the basic tenets of the Hermetic Philosophy, or Secret Doctrine, which is said to have been passed down through the ages by word of mouth rather than by written precept.

The principal lesson is the idea of the ALL remaining static, yet expressing itself in the changing phenomena of living nature. The Seven Hermetic Principles are: Mentalism; correspondence, vibration, polarity, rhythm, cause and effect, and gender. By comprehending these principles and making use of them in observing and acting in the world, the adept controls and understands his life.

While not a waste of time, reading this book comes very close to that futility.



Thurber, James

The 13 Clocks; Illustrated by Mark Simont; London, Hamish  
Hamilton Ltd, (1951) 124p.

A malicious duke has imprisoned a princess in his castle and has stopped all clocks and time at five minutes (rater, ten minutes to five). She is rescued by a prince who performs a difficult task by making the clocks run again.

A distinctively told fairy tale.

Note: This and The Wonderful O are reprinted in Puffin Books (#PS180).

#### 4) SPECIAL PRODUCTS (2 Days)

##### SESSION 1

- RRSP (Product, statements)
- PSSP (QSSP, ASSP, SSSP, BCSSP)
- RIFs

##### SESSION 2

- Mutual Funds
- Mortgage Backed Securities
- Employee Share Ownership Plan
- CSBs

#### 5) ACCOUNTING (3 Days)

##### SESSION 1

- Principal Trading
- Option Trading
- Agency Trading
- Contracts

##### SESSION 2

- A/P, G/L, Payroll

##### SESSION 3

- Symbol Master Maintenance
- Proxies
- Reorg



Thurber, James

The 13 Clocks and The Wonderful O; Illustrated by Ronald Searle; Harmondsworth, Middlesex, Penguin Books (Puffin #PS180) (1962, 1965, 1967) 158p.

This reprint of two hardcover books is illustrated by a different artist and so might be considered a collector's item.

See my notes under the original titles.

RGCL / IBM SIS EVALUATION PLANNING MEETING

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Oz Pedde  
Wayne Brien  
Norm Erskine

IBM

Bob Kruger  
Lee Stinson  
Hart Mantzel  
Doug Aldridge

December 3rd, 1986

Thurber, James

The White Deer; Illustrated by the author and Don Freeman;  
New York, Harcourt, Brace and Company; (1945, author) 115p.

Like The 13 Clocks and The Wonderful O, this is a fairy tale told distinctively.

A white deer changes into a princess who challenges three princes to perform tasks so that she may choose which to marry, giving the easiest task to the youngest prince whom she favors. All three accomplish their missions, but the older two refuse to marry her when it is suggested that she is really a deer; but the youngest accepts her despite the doubt.

Incidental characters support the fantasy and help fulfill a prophecy. The writing is very good.

### 3) CAGE (5 Day)

#### SESSION 1

- Dividends, Proc., & Balancing

#### SESSION 2

- Reorganization

#### SESSION 3

- Clearing (CDS, etc.)
- Settlements
- Open Items

#### SESSION 4

- Segregation
- Box Balancing (Stock Record)
- Safekeeping
- Inputs (?)

Thurber, James

The Wonderful O; Illustrated by Marc Simont; New York,  
Simon and Schuster, (1957, author 73p.

This fairy tale is based on the idea of removing the O from every word and the consequent confusion and misunderstandings.

My chief interest in the story was marvelling at the amount of research the author must have undertaken to make the points he does of words and their meanings.

Although very interesting, this is a calculated intellectual exercise.

Note: This and The 13 Clocks are reprinted in Puffin Books (#PS180) with different illustrations.

## 2) BRANCH ADMINISTRATION (3 Days)

### SESSION 1

- New Account and Name/Address Maintenance

### SESSION 2

- Settlements (Receipts & Deliveries of Stock/Cash)
- Cheque Reproduction

### SESSION 3

- Credit Control Functions
- Box Balancing
- Inventory



Thurston, E. Temple

Mr. Bottleby Does Something;; London/New York/Toronto/and  
Melbourne, Cassell and Company, Ltd (2nd Impr., October, 1925) 314p.  
New York, George H. Doran Company (1926,author) 351p.

This is an unusual sociological novel with an unlikely hero who is a scientist whose religion is close to theosophical. So engrossed in scientific study as to have little experience of a social life, he had only once encountered and shunned a prostitute, people were recognised by their functions rather than as personalities, and his enthusiasms were for nature.

Finding in the mind of a young woman the abilities he lacked and hiring her as his assistant rather than merely as a secretary he offers her rooms in his suite as museum curator when alternative accommodation is not available. This creates an unjustified scandal which forces him to ask marriage of his assistant. Realizing that love is lacking, the girl leaves to return to her home, but losing her makes the curator understand that he loves her; and a marriage results.

An early part of the book describes how the curator transports a mummy to the museum, arousing the jealousy of the barge captain whose pretty bride is fascinated by the curator's talk. The Mummy falls into dust at the exact time of the birth of the curator's daughter, leaving him and the reader to wonder if the soul of the mummy has entered the newborn. This is the element, more than a lot of scientific discourses in the book, which qualifies it as fantasy.

This makes me wonder if theosophy is an important part of more famous books by the author. This is quite a philosophical novel and worth study.

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Thurston, Emily Temple

The Wandering Jew; from the play by Ernest Temple Thurston; London, Putnam (November, 1934) 396p.

This is an episodic novel about the title character.

Judith, her husband Simon and her child travel to Jerusalem, where in the market Judith sells a piece of cloth she manufactured and is tempted to buy a bracelet. It is given her by Matathias with whom she immediately falls in love and for whom she forsakes her husband and child. Living with Matathias, with servants who enable her to be idle, she loses her contentment and becomes obsessed with the need to return to her duty, particularly to her child. She falls ill, and entreating a cure from Jesus, is told to return to her husband; Matathias ridicules and resents the advice, and seeks to restrain Judith, and she dies of frustration. Matathias reviles Jesus while he bears his cross on the way to Golgotha and Jesus bids him tarry till he comes again. Matathias tries to commit suicide with a dagger, which breaks into three pieces, confirming the curse.

In Syria near Antioch Crusaders hold a tournament, and their best champions are defeated by an unknown knight. Joanne de Beaudricourt, young wife of an old and sottish knight, speaks to the unknown, and is immediately attracted to him; he invites her to visit his tent; and after her husband has fallen drunk at a feast, she does so. Learning that he is the Wandering Jew, she is horrified, and repulses him just as she is about to share his embraces. He imposes his will on her, but is foiled when he hears the tolling of a leper's bell, which reminds him of his own uncleanness and robs him of his purpose.

In Sicily in the 13th century, Matteo Bottadio is a wealthy merchant with a wife and child, engrossed in trade and amassing more wealth. Though he loves his family, he neglects them and treats them as a part of his treasure, as possessions. Failing to conclude his business in time to bring his son home from school, the boy is sun-stricken and faints; is brought home by a Christian padre from a nearby monastery, and dies. Gianella's love for her husband dies, and though she fulfills her wifely duties, her heart becomes spiritually attracted to Jesus and she meets daily with the Padre until she is ready to enter a convent. Warned that the Jews are to be deprived and persecuted, Matteo mistakes the padre's attentions, accuses his wife, and when he learns the truth, realizes that he has lost her to Christ; lets her go.

In Spain during the Inquisition, Matteos Battadios is a physician attending the sick without pay. A harlot, Olalla Quintona, is injured when she tries vainly to save her pet marmoset, and when attended by Matteos feels as the Magdalen felt for Christ. Unwittingly she draws the attention of the Inquisition to Matteos, who is betrayed to them as a Jew by a Jewish usurer whom he had befriended. Welcoming death at the stake, and accusing the Inquisition of un-Christian behavior, Matteos dies under circumstances which indicate that Christ has come for him.



Thurston, Temple

The King's Candle; London & New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons  
(April, 1929, reprinted, May, 1929) 252p.

This collection of 13 short stories has only the second, entitled The Threshold which might possibly be considered fantasy because it describes a mystical experience of a woman who sees a striking woman on a bus with whom she identifies, although she is never seen again.

The other stories are mainly about actors or clerks who aim to give the impression that they are superior to their actual roles in life. Although sympathetic to their aspirations, the author writes literarily rather than simply.

The dust jacket is of the same paper as the endpapers of the book, and is unusual.

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Thurston, Temple

Man in a Black Hat; London, Toronto, Melbourne and  
Sydney, Cassell and Company Ltd (1930) 312p.  
New York, Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., 1931; (E.  
Temple Thurston) 306p.  
New York, A. L. Burt Company (& Chicago) 306p.

This book is a sequel to The Rosicrucian novelette which was published in a volume of short stories under that title. The earlier story is summarized adequately in the early part of the novel, so is not necessary to the enjoyment of the longer story.

The Rosicrucian Gollancz reappears at the hotel where Crawshay-Martin had apparently committed suicide by slashing his throat, and the narrator, Dr. Hawke, suspects that Gollancz knows of the death and seeks to obtain possession of the Rosicrucian manual which he had failed to obtain at the previous day's auction. Hawke meets a nephew of Crawshay-Martin's, and falls in love with the nephew's wife, who is a modern woman, beautiful but cynical whose husband is a drug addict and maltreats her. She loves her husband's mother, a blind woman, who lives with them.

Hawke observes that Mrs. Weaver has fallen under the spell of Gollancz, just as her mother-in-law had done some generation or so before, and when Juniper asks him about Gollancz, he explains that the mystic is free of sexual bondage and is likely to use his influence, not for personal relations, but to obtain possession of the manual. Realizing that his own love for Juniper cannot be returned until the influence of Gollancz is dissipated, and at the behest of Mrs. Weaver senior, Hawke keeps watch over Juniper and spies on Gollancz, finding the latter an ascetic who is able to go into trance while using his astral body to influence the dreams and visions of people at a distance.

Gollancz influences Juniper to allow her husband to commit suicide by an overdose of heroin. Claude Weaver, who had been told that the book might be worth as much as fifty thousand pounds, has been hesitating about accepting an offer of two from an American collector, but after his death the elder Mrs. Weaver gives the book to Gollancz, who departs. Hawke is glad to see the last of him, since his influence will no longer interfere with his suit of Juniper.

This is a competent novel, portraying Gollancz as a sinister influence, but not evil according to his own lights. It is a rather surprising portrait of a Rosicrucian, and worth keeping for reference.





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#1 immortality and occultism; an old Rosicrucian manual auctioned and disappearing with its owner's death. #2 a circus man defiled, murdering his oppressor, a strong man, and feeling sure that in his next incarnation he would return to Burmah. #3 an old tithe-payer to the Archbishop going insane and believing himself to be the ecclesiastic. #4 a girl who loves dancing is forbidden it because of her heart, but engages because she falls in love with a married man; but dies before he can declare his love. #5 a girl who has married a German internee who disappears after his term of imprisonment feels her sensual self in love with a judge who presides at a bigamist's trial. #6 a woman discovers that her husband is the public hangman. #7 a shy girl answers a lovelorn ad, but loses courage to keep the appointment of a meeting with her correspondent. #8 a woman, given her husband's blank signed cheque for hardware, buys a squirrel coat when obsessed by it. #9 a lesbian introduces an attractive woman to her friend's husband, and is delighted when her friend loses her husband to the menace. #10 a girl confesses an indiscretion to her fiance, and feels she has lost all respect when she finds him weeping, despite his oral acceptance of her freedom to act as she might wish in this new era. #11 an anatomy professor marries a girl student, but is engrossed by his career, forgetting his wife has a need for love though he does love her. She rebels; he tries to show indifference; but she discovers his ruse and knows of his love. #12 is a ghost story of a little old Quaker couple who haunt a house and come for the wife of its new owner who has had Quaker ancestry; she dies while her husband and his friend, who have seen the ghosts, try to defeat them.

The two fantasies are good enough to place this book as a collectors' item in a fantasy library. They are traditionally told.



Tickell, Jerrard

Appointment with Venus; London, The Reprint Society,  
(1953) (Hodder & Stoughton, 1951) 256p.

This is an interesting novel about the spirit of Channel Islanders who join together to prevent the German occupation from sending a pedigree cow Venus to Germany. The Fallaizes, Suzerains of Armorel, carry out their respective responsibilities in true British style, and with the co-operation of the inhabitants of Armorel and the British Ministry of Agriculture.

Nicola Fallaize has become a driver of officers in England, and is loved by Major Valentine Morland. She still is in love with her cousin Lionel, a pacifist painter immured on Armorel. Her Suzerain brother, who does not figure in the story, is on military duty, and has been replaced by the Provost, member of the council of Armorel, a wise man who takes his responsibilities seriously. Lionel uses his artistic ability to paint a cow to represent Venus while Nicola and Valentine get the cow and her bull calf onto a British ship, which lures a German destroyer into the open water and destruction by the R.A.F.

This is an interesting and a good novel.



Tietze, Thomas R.

Margery; New York, Evanston, San Francisco, London,  
Harper & Row, Publishers (1973, author); Frontispiece; Notes  
Bibliography 201p.

More than a resume of the mediumship of Mina Stinson Crandon, this well-researched book portrays a turning point in the history of parapsychology.

Like almost all debatable cases of mediumship, the mystery remains unresolved. Was this a genuine, a fraudulent, or a "mixed" exhibition of psychic phenomena?

No matter how carefully presented, summaries of material important for scientific consideration cannot be substituted for the original documents, and this record makes it clear that even those original accounts of this case were often not fully presented.

Lacking an index, this book is not as useful as it might have been. The author refers to Hereward Carrington as "an expert magician"; Paul Tabori, in Pioneers of the Unseen, quotes Henry Gilroy, a long-time friend of Carrington's, on page 60: "He was a great psychical researcher but a godawful magician, fumbling almost every trick he tried." He also (Tietze), on page 36 indicates that Carrington's Ph.D. was "purchased for \$150 from Oskaloosa State College, a sham college that made a living out of such business deals..." As a long-time admirer of Carrington, I (CDC) feel that his life in youth (he was 19 when he joined the ASPR) may have left him in circumstances dictating his actions.

Much basic consideration is given the situation at the ASPR during the years when spiritualists promoted the claims of Margery, and the personalities involved in the Scientific American Committee's investigation of her claims. As I have a copy of Houdini's pamphlet on the Margery case, his claims that Carrington had a liason with her which should disqualify his opinion is confirmed by this book.

This is an important study, but so inconclusive that it will have to be supplemented by others as parapsychology extends its areas of knowledge. Despite the aspersions cast on Carrington, I admire and respect him as a pioneer psychical researcher and a sincere student of the phenomena.

As to Margery herself, a detailed biography would be of enormous value.

Chester D. Cuthbert.  
January 18, 1990.









